
Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Manual



Please record the Serial, Model #, and Mark for the hood and other equipment for future reference.

Serial #:	_____	Model #:	_____	Mark:	_____
Serial #:	_____	Model #:	_____	Mark:	_____
Serial #:	_____	Model #:	_____	Mark:	_____
Serial #:	_____	Model #:	_____	Mark:	_____
Serial #:	_____	Model #:	_____	Mark:	_____
Serial #:	_____	Model #:	_____	Mark:	_____
Serial #:	_____	Model #:	_____	Mark:	_____
Serial #:	_____	Model #:	_____	Mark:	_____

Please read and save these instructions for future reference. Read carefully before attempting to assemble, install, operate or maintain the unit. Failure to comply with instruction could result in personal injury and/or property damage!

Upon receiving unit, check for any damage that may have occurred during transit and report it immediately to the shipper. Also check to see that all accessory items are accounted for.

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Receiving and Handling

Upon receiving the equipment, check for both obvious and hidden damage. If damage is found, record all necessary information on the bill of lading and file a claim with the final carrier. Check to be sure that all parts of the shipment, including accessories, are accounted for.

STORAGE

If a kitchen hood must be stored prior to installation it must be protected from dirt and moisture. Indoor storage is recommended. For outdoor storage, cover the hood with a tarp to keep it clean, dry, and protected from UV (Ultra Violet) Radiation damage.

Improper storage which results in damage to the unit will void the warranty.

Hood Weights

Hood weight is determined using a simple formula. Select the figures provided in columns A and B (see tables) from the three respective categories—Hood Width, Filter Type and Hood Height—based on the hood received. Total the three numbers in column A and the three numbers in column B. Place the sum for column A and the sum for column B in the Hood Weight equation where shown and solve for the total Hood Weight.

IMPERIAL	A	B
Category 1: Hood Width (in.)		
23 - 25	1.3	28
26 - 28	1.35	30
29 - 32	1.4	31.5
33 - 36	1.45	33.5
Category 2: Filter Type		
Baffle	0.3	0
XX or Cartridge	0.4	0
Grease Grabber™	1	0
Category 3: Hood Height (in.)		
24 - 27	0	0
28 - 33	0.08	5
34 - 38	0.16	10
39 - 42	0.24	15

Example:

		A	B
Category 1: Hood Width	23 - 25	1.3	28
Category 2: Filter Type	Baffle	0.3	0
Category 3: Hood Height	24 - 27	0	0
Total:		1.6	28

Hood Weight Equation (lb.)

$$\begin{array}{rclclcl}
 \text{A} & \times & \text{Length (in.)} & + & \text{B} & = & \text{Weight (lb.)} \\
 1.6 & \times & 48 & + & 28 & = & 104.8 \text{ lb.}
 \end{array}$$

METRIC	A	B
Category 1: Hood Width (cm)		
58.42 - 63.50	0.232	12.68
66.04 - 71.12	0.241	13.59
73.66 - 81.28	0.250	14.27
83.82 - 91.44	0.259	15.18
Category 2: Filter Type		
Baffle	0.054	0
XX or Cartridge	0.071	0
Grease Grabber™	0.178	0
Category 3: Hood Height (cm)		
60.96 - 68.58	0.000	0
71.12 - 83.82	0.014	2.27
86.36 - 96.52	0.029	4.53
99.06 - 106.68	0.043	6.80

Example:

		A	B
Category 1: Hood Width	58.42 - 63.50	0.232	12.68
Category 2: Filter Type	Baffle	0.054	0
Category 3: Hood Height	60.96 - 68.58	0	0
Total:		1.6	28

Hood Weight Equation (kg.)

$$\begin{array}{rclclcl}
 \text{A} & \times & \text{Length (cm.)} & + & \text{B} & = & \text{Weight (kg.)} \\
 0.286 & \times & 121.92 & + & 12.68 & = & 47.5 \text{ kg.}
 \end{array}$$

Installation

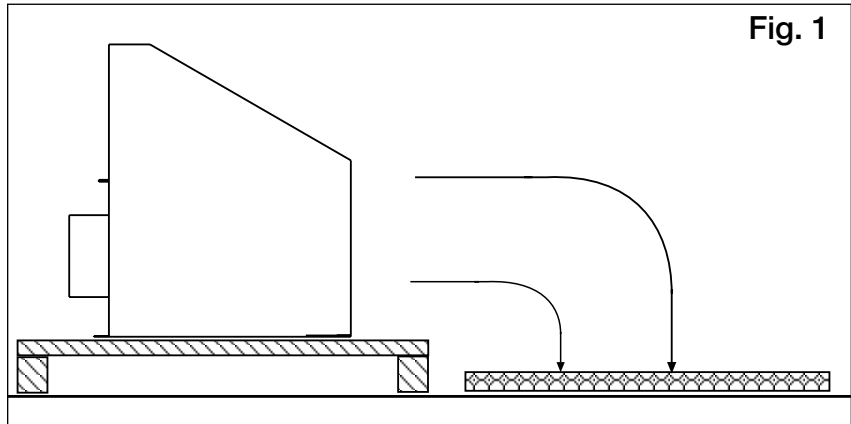
NOTE: If you have a Back Supply Plenum, this must be installed before the hood. Please see page 8 now.

Prior to installation, check with local authorities having jurisdiction on clearances to combustible surfaces.

With the hood still inside its packing crate, position the unit beneath its installation location.

Carefully remove the packing crate. Place some protective material on the floor next to the crate to avoid damaging the hood as it is tipped on its side (Fig. 1). Tip the hood carefully onto the protective material.

If you have filler panels, see Fig. 2 below. If you have integral filler panels, no additional installation is needed.



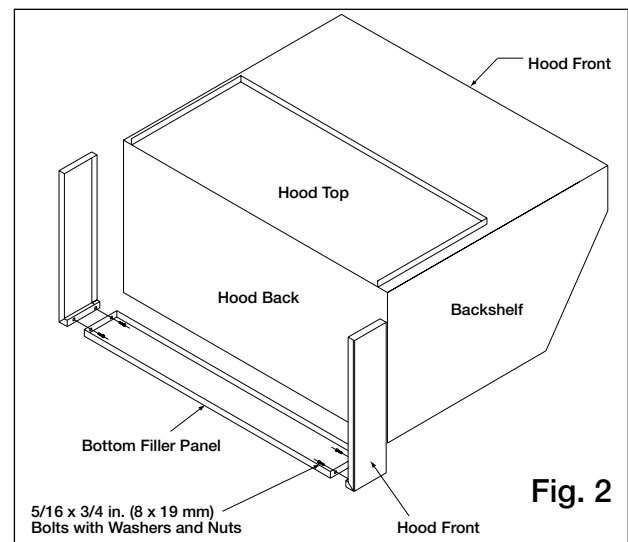
Hood Installation Overview

If a Back Supply Plenum is provided, install first. Before raising hood, insert 1/2 in. (12.7 mm) diameter threaded rod (by others) into hanger brackets on hood top. Check the engineering drawings or UL label located on the inside of the hood for proper hood height above finished floor. Install filler panels if needed. Raise and hang hood from adequate roof or ceiling supports and secure mounting flange to the wall using lag bolts, or fasten to the Back Supply Plenum if provided. All hanger brackets must be used and the hood must be properly supported while lifting to prevent damage or distortion to the hood. The hood must be hung level to operate properly. After hood is secured, make the exhaust duct connections. The fire system distributor must be contacted at this time. After the fire system has been installed, mount the enclosures, then the supply plenums. If a Horizontal Supply Plenum is provided, it should be installed according to the external supply plenum installation section found on page 7. The hood and accessories are now installed. Finally, make the electrical connections from switches to fans and complete the fire system circuits as required by the job specification.

Rear Filler Panel Installation Instructions

Rear filler panels may be shipped loose for field installation or are integral to the hood. If fillers are integral to hood, skip this section.

1. Uncrate the hood and lay it on the floor with protective material between the hood and the floor.
2. Bolt the filler panels together with 5/16 in. bolts from the hardware package.
3. Position the filler panels on the hood, and tack-weld them to the hood back.
4. To allow for ease of cleaning, caulk the external seams with NSF Approved silicone caulk (GE SCS1009, or its equivalent). The caulk is not provided.



End Filler Panel Installation Instructions

End filler panels may be shipped loose for field installation or are factory mounted to the hood. If fillers are factory mounted to hood, skip this section.

1. Uncrate the hood and lay it on the floor with protective material between the hood and the floor.
2. Bolt the filler panels together with 5/16 in. bolts from the hardware package.
3. Position the filler panels on the hood and tack-weld them to the appropriate side of the hood.
4. To allow for ease of cleaning, caulk the external seams with NSF Approved silicone caulk (GE SCS1009, or its equivalent). The caulk is not provided.

Note: Hood may be furnished with finished end fillers when mounting against a partial wall.

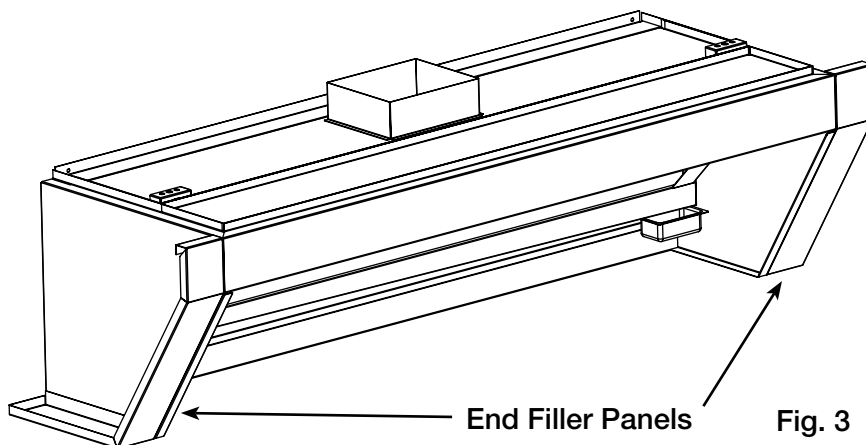


Fig. 3

Hood Hanging Height

The hood hanging height is critical, hanging the hood at the incorrect height may significantly reduce the ability for the hood to function properly and may be in violation of codes. The hood hanging height is given on the UL label located on the inside of the hood on the end panel. The distance given is from the front lip of the hood (shown in Fig. 4) to the surface of the cooking equipment.

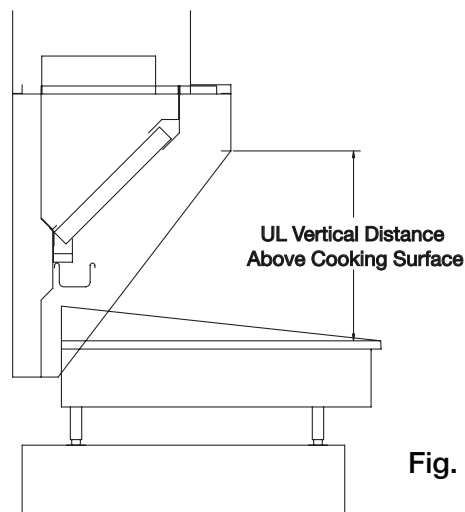


Fig. 4

Continuous Capture Plenum Hoods

Use the installation procedure described on page 4 for single island hoods; install and level both hoods. After leveling, secure the hoods together. Fasten the hoods together using u-clips and bolts. (Fig. 6) Caulk this joint with NSF Approved silicone caulk (GE SCS1009 or its equivalent). The caulk is not provided.

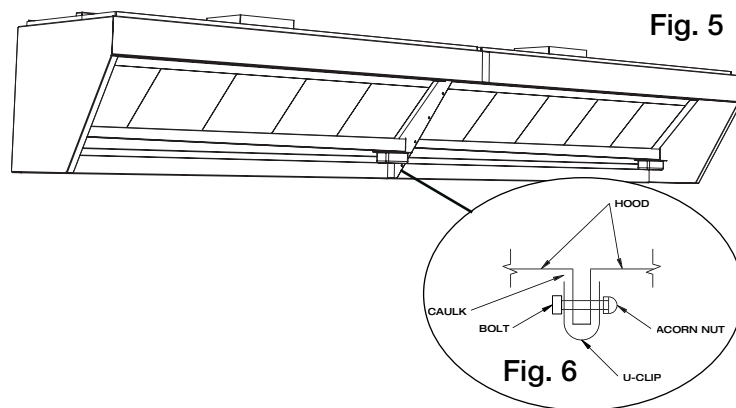


Fig. 5

Ductwork

Exhaust

As specified in NFPA 96, Ch. 7.5 (latest edition), exhaust duct systems must be constructed in the following manner:

Materials. Ducts shall be constructed of and supported by carbon steel not less than 1.37 mm (0.054 in.) (No. 16 MSG) in thickness or stainless steel not less than 1.09 mm (0.043 in.) (No. 18 MSG) in thickness.

Installation. All seams, joints, penetrations, and duct-to-hood collar connections shall have a liquid-tight continuous external weld.

Supply

Supply ductwork (where applicable) should be connected to the hood in a manner approved by the local code authorities.

Note: For hoods with fire dampers in the exhaust and supply duct collars, an access panel for cleaning and inspection shall be provided in the duct. This panel shall be as close to the hood as possible but should not exceed 18 in. (45.72 cm).

For proper installation of duct collars when they are shipped unattached, see page 14

Electrical Connections

Access for wiring the hood control panel (when applicable) is provided by a junction box located on top of the hood when the control panel is mounted in the hood, or by the switch junction box when the control panel is mounted in the fire protection cabinet. The box is labeled “Control Voltage Wiring to Roof Top Fan Package”. Use minimum 14 AWG copper wire.

Standard light switches for remote mounting are rated for 15 amps and shall not have more than 14 lights connected to them. Higher amperage switches are available upon special request.

External Supply Plenum Weights, Dimensions, and Supply Rates

External Supply Plenum Type	Weight		Width		Height		Length per section		Recommended Supply Rate	
	(lbs/ft)	(kg/ft)	(in)	(mm)	(in)	(mm)	(ft)	(m)		
Back Supply	35.0	15.878	6	152.4	Variable	Variable	3 to 16	.91 to 4.88	145 cfm/ft (246.36 m ³ /hr)	
Air Curtain Supply • 14 inch	9.5	4.31	14	355.6	10	254	3 to 16	.91 to 4.88	110 cfm/ft (186.89 m ³ /hr)	
Air Curtain Supply • 24 inch	12.5	5.67	24	609.6	10	254	3 to 16	.91 to 4.88	145 cfm/ft (246.36 m ³ /hr)	
Variable Supply	16.0	7.26	12	304.8	18	457.20	3 to 16	.91 to 4.88	face	80-160 cfm/ft (135.92 -271.84 m ³ /hr)
Horizontal Supply	14.0	6.35	12	304.8	18	457.20	3 to 16	.91 to 4.88	150 cfm/ft (254.85 m ³ /hr)	

External Supply Plenum Installation

The purpose of the external supply plenum is to provide make-up air to an exhaust hood to maintain the air balance in the space. The external supply plenum must be hung independent of the hood. Follow the instructions for hanging the following supply plenums: Horizontal, Air Curtain and Variable. See page 8 for Back Supply Plenum. If an external supply plenum is not provided, skip this section.

Installation Instructions

1. If duct collar(s) is shipped loose, place the duct collar(s) over the opening, fastening with tack-welds at 1 to 2 in. (2.54 to 5.08 cm) intervals, or sheet metal screws at 3 to 6 in. (7.62 to 15.24 cm) intervals.
2. Insert 1/2 in. (12.7 mm) diameter threaded rod (by others) into all of the hanger brackets on the supply plenum top. Raise external supply plenum and hang level from adequate roof or ceiling supports. (Horizontal Supply Plenum shown in Fig. 7, must be below finished ceiling. Air Curtain Supply Plenum may be fit into drop ceiling.)
3. Remove perforated panel from plenum and bolt to enclosures through back of plenum (Fig. 8). This will draw plenum tight to the enclosures. *Fasteners are not intended to support the plenum; for alignment purposes only.*
4. Caulk mating joints with NSF Approved silicone caulk (GE SCS1009, or its equivalent). The caulk is not provided.

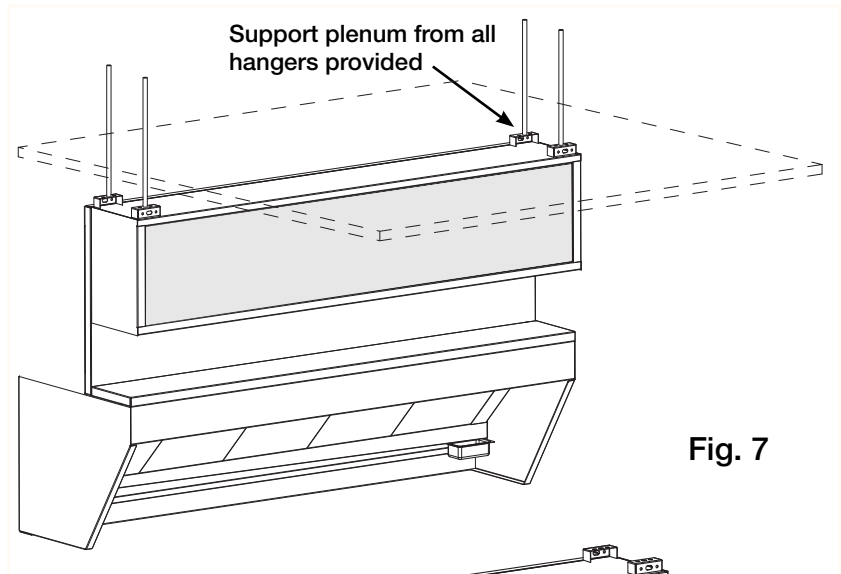


Fig. 7

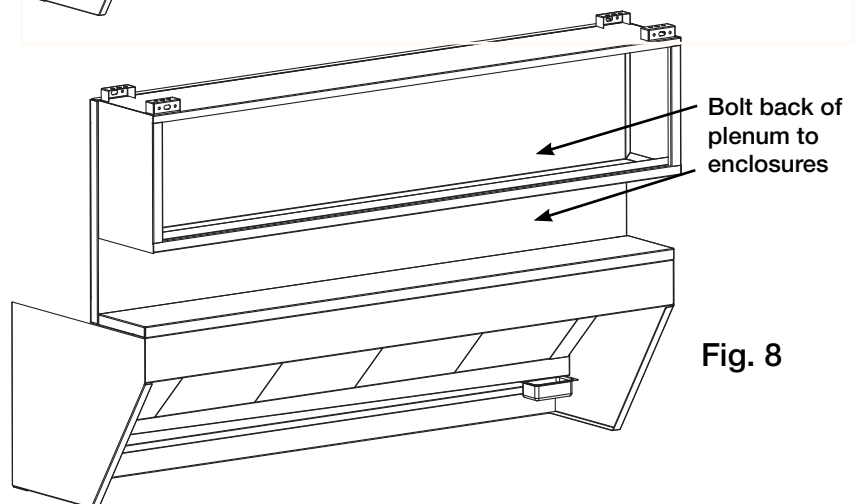


Fig. 8

Installing the Back Supply Plenum

Installing the Supply Duct Collar

1. Find the center of the Back Supply Plenum.
2. If the Back Supply Plenum is less than 9 ft. 10 in. (299.72 cm) long, cut opening at the suggested location, centering the opening over the center of the Back Supply Plenum. (Fig. 9)
3. If the Back Supply Plenum is greater than 9 ft. 10 in. (299.72 cm) long, divide the length of the back supply by four. This will give you the center of each half. Cut openings at the suggested location, centering the duct collar over the center measurement of each half. (Fig. 10)
4. Place the duct collar(s) over the opening, fastening with screws or tack-welds every 4 to 6 in. (10.16 to 15.24 cm). (Fig. 11)

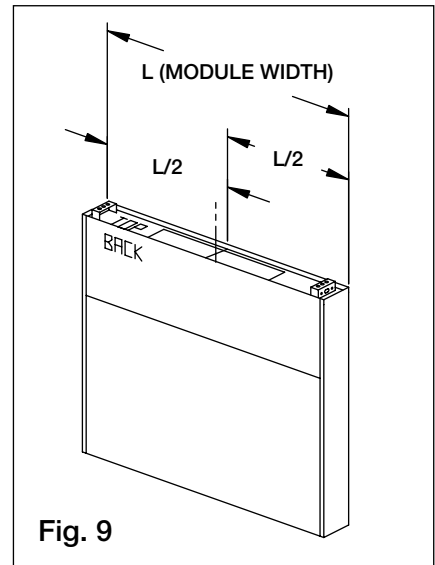


Fig. 9

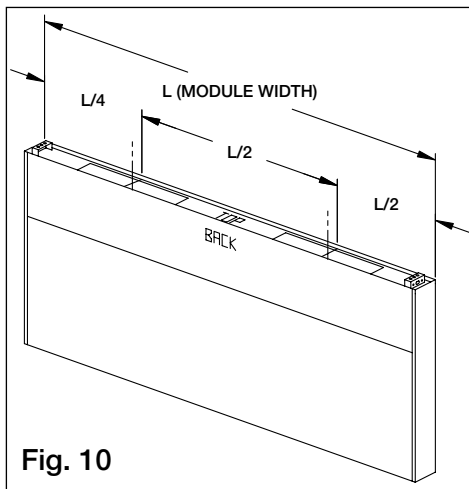


Fig. 10

- The 4 in. (10.16 cm) high duct collar is to be attached to the back supply.

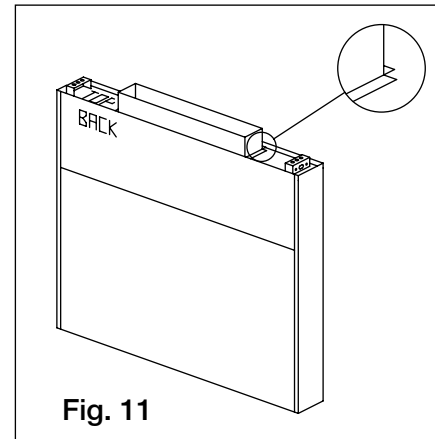


Fig. 11

Hanging the Back Supply Plenum

5. Hang the Back Supply Plenum from the ceiling.

The Back Supply Plenum needs to be mounted 31.25 in. (79.375 cm) above the finished floor. This is measured from the lowest rear edge of the Back Supply Plenum to the finished floor.

6. Fasten the Back Supply to the wall, going through the lower Back Supply wall. (Fig. 12)
 - These fasteners are to help maintain the location of the Back Supply and are not intended to hold the weight of the Back Supply Unit.
 - The fasteners should not interfere with the removable air diffusers.

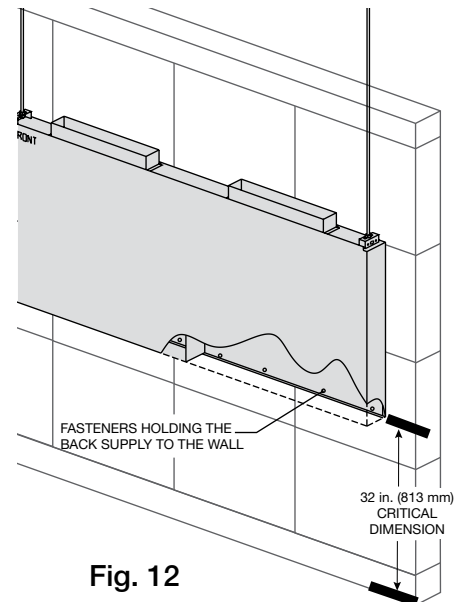


Fig. 12

Hanging the Hood with Back Supply Plenum

Before hanging the hood according to the hood installation instructions, please check the following:

1. Make sure the back supply unit is properly secured, as described in steps 5 and 6, page 8.
2. Any filler panels should be attached to the hood before the hood installation.

To hang the hood:

1. Lift the hood and position it so the top of the hood is even with the back supply (Fig. 13). This height should correspond to the UL hanging height of the hood.
2. After the hood is hung from the ceiling, a hood mounting flange may be fastened to the back supply using sheet metal screws (by others). Pilot holes are recommended.
3. Connect the remaining ductwork for the back supply and the hood. Caulk all mating seams and surfaces of the back supply, the hood, and the wall.

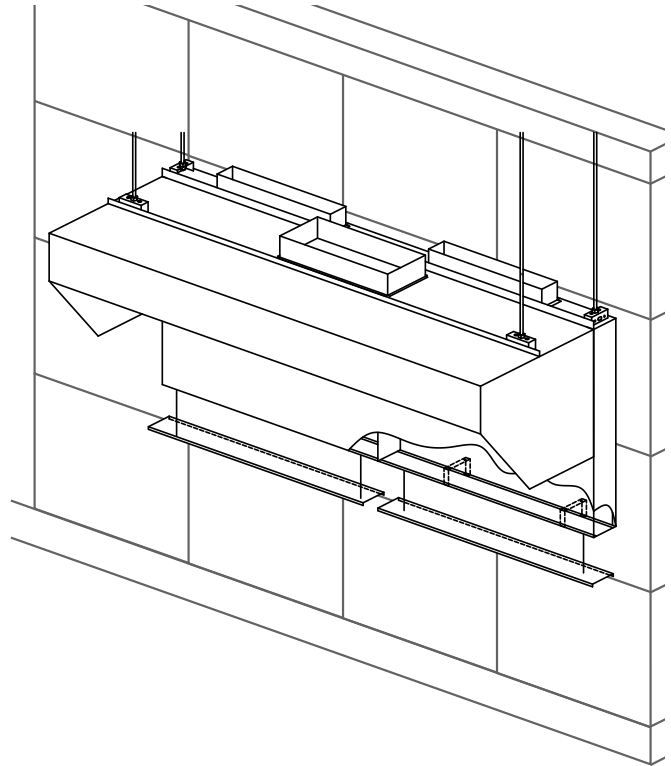


Fig. 13

Hood Mounting Instructions

Fig. 14 shows the locations where the hood must be fastened. If a Back Supply Plenum is part of the hood system, please see pages 8-9, Back Supply Plenum/Hood Installation.

To hang the hood:

- 1) Locate the studs in the wall.
- 2) Drill 1/2 in. (13 mm) diameter holes in the hood mounting flange. Be sure to align to wall studs.
- 3) Lift hood into a level position and lag bolt hood to wall (fasteners by others).
- 4) Bolt 1/2 in. (13 mm) threaded rod into the hanger brackets.
- 5) Fasten threaded rod to ceiling supports then level the hood.

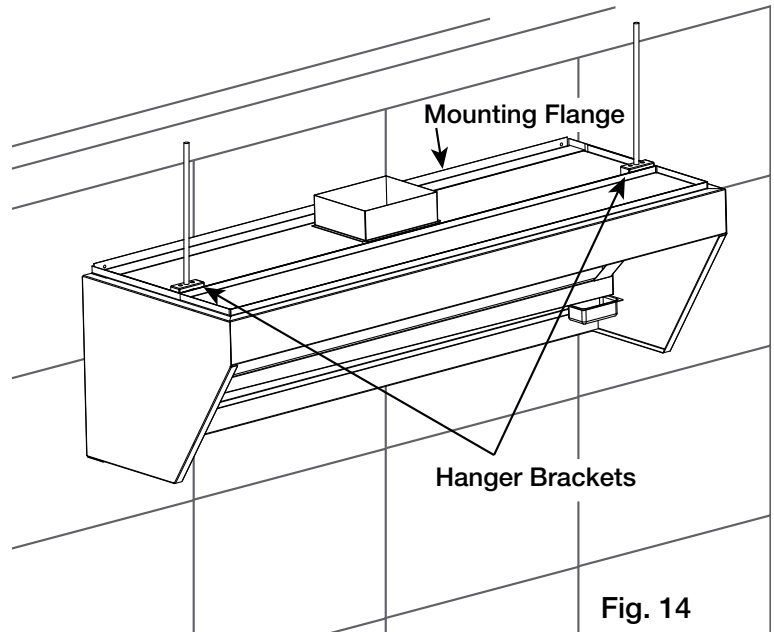


Fig. 14

Note: The installation of the hoods shall be in accordance with NFPA 96 (latest edition), Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations.

Full Enclosure Panels

Before installing the enclosure panels, make sure the hood is hung in position with all the ductwork attached and fire system connections completed.

1. Tack-weld or clamp end enclosure panels onto standing seam (clamps provided).
2. Attach the end enclosure panels to the wall (fasteners by others).
3. Position the front enclosure panel(s) on the hood and bolt to the end enclosure panels with the 5/16 in. bolts provided.
4. Tack-weld or clamp the front enclosure panel(s) to the standing seam. If clamps are used, they must be positioned 4 in. (100 mm) from the ends and in the center of the front enclosure panel.
5. To allow for ease of cleaning, caulk the external seams with NSF Approved silicone caulk. (GE SCS1009, or its equivalent). The caulk is not provided.
6. Installation instructions may not be applicable for concrete ceilings.

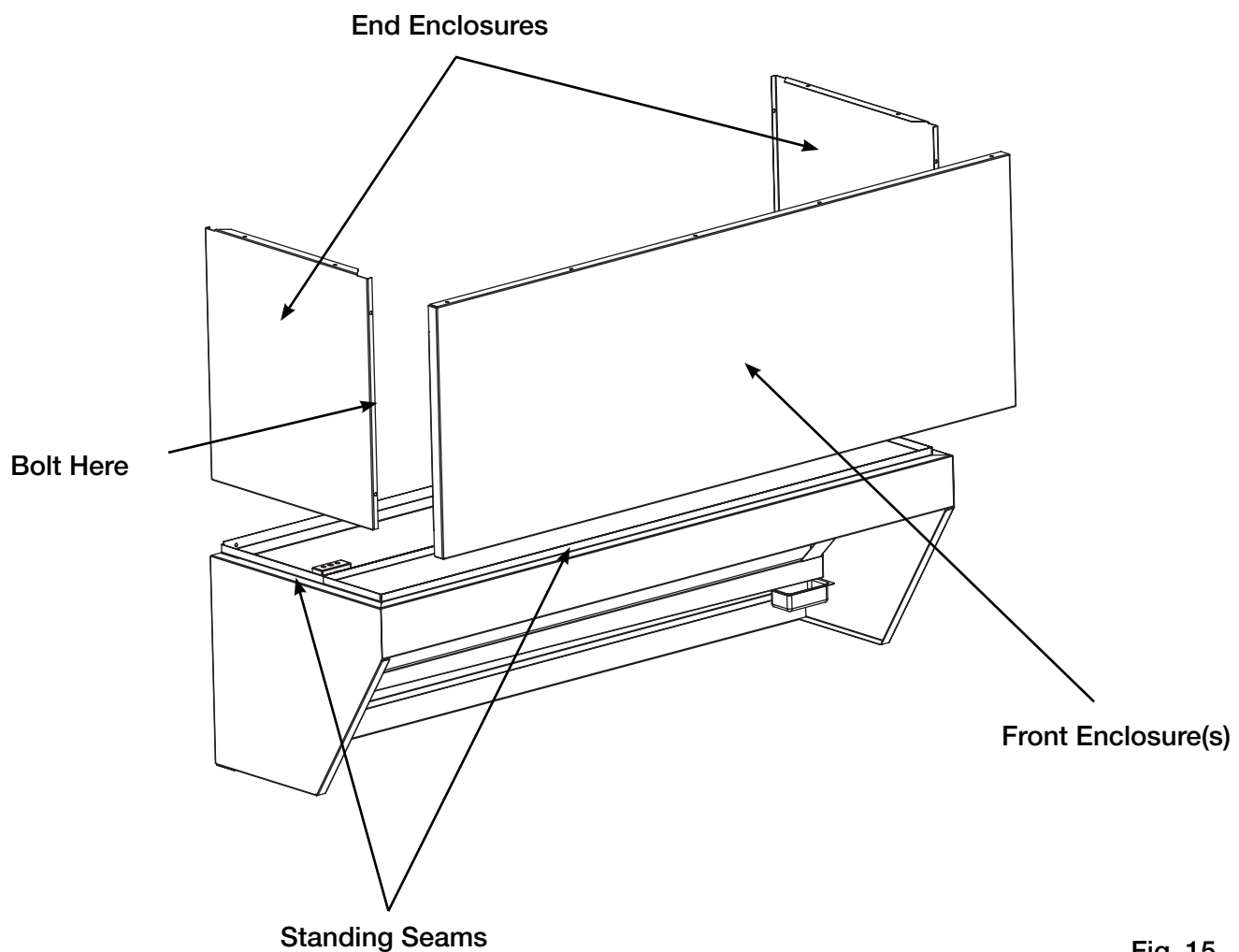


Fig. 15

Plate Shelf with Duct Enclosure Panels

Before installing the enclosure panels, make sure the hood is hung in position with all the ductwork attached and the fire system connections completed. Plate shelf will be factory mounted to hood (shown loose).

1. Tack-weld or clamp end enclosure panels into place (clamps provided).
2. Attach the end enclosure panels to the wall (fasteners are not provided).
3. Position the front enclosure panel(s) on the hood and bolt to the end enclosure panels with the 5/16 in. bolts provided.
4. Tack-weld or clamp the front enclosure panel(s) to the hood. If clamps are used, they must be positioned 4 in. (100 mm) from the ends and in the center of the front enclosure panel.
5. To allow for ease of cleaning, caulk the external seams with NSF Approved silicone caulk. (GE SCS1009, or its equivalent). The caulk is not provided.
6. Installation instructions may not be applicable for concrete ceilings.

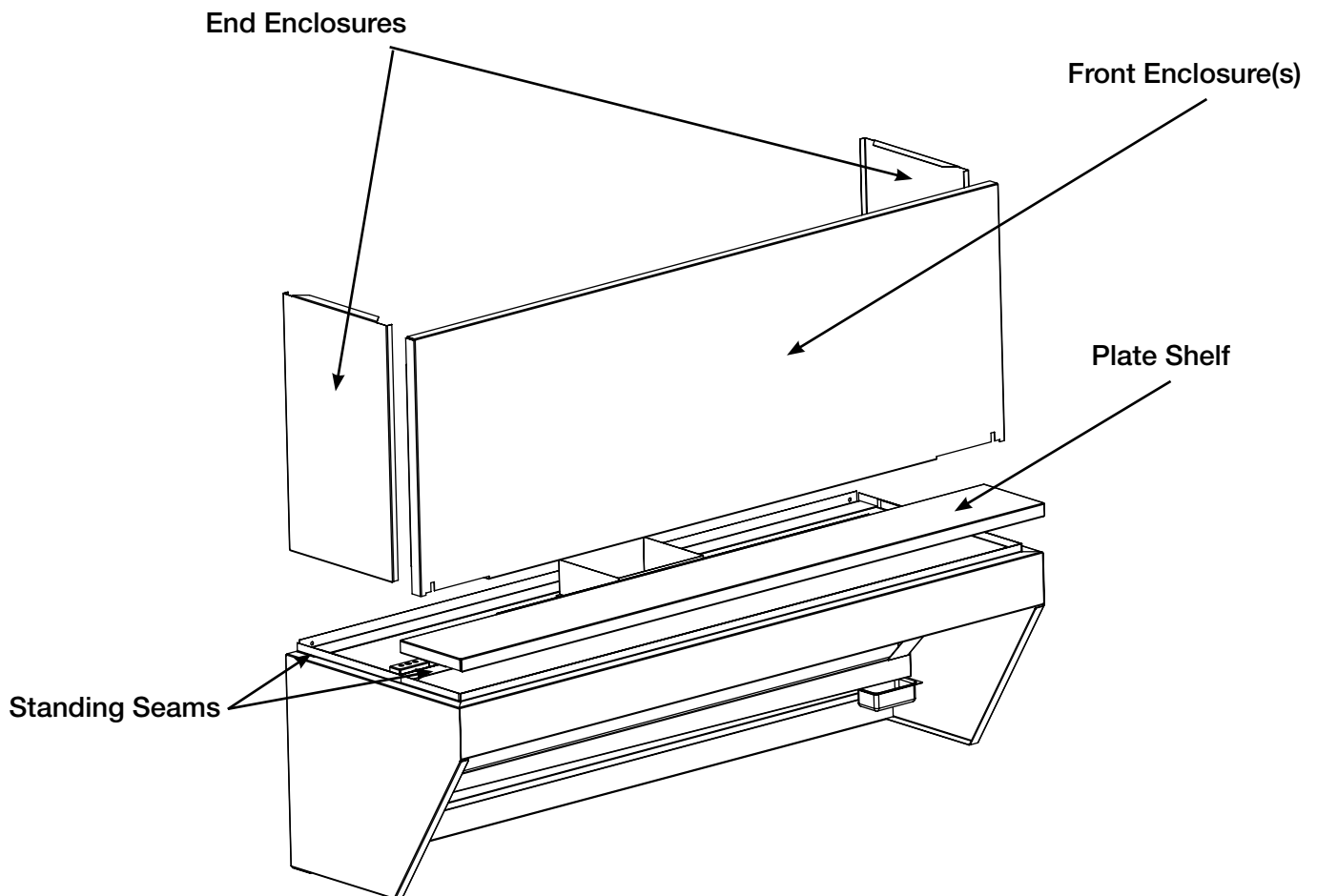


Fig. 16

Passover Shelf with Duct Enclosure Panels

Before installing the enclosure panels, make sure the hood is hung in position with all the ductwork attached and fire system connections completed.

1. Attach mounting channels to the wall in the correct location.
2. Fasten end and front enclosure panels to Passover shelf with fasteners provided.
3. Bolt front and end enclosure panels together with the 5/16 in. bolts provided in the hardware package.
4. Place enclosure assembly on hood top, tack-weld shelf to hood in rear corners.
5. Attach the end enclosure panels to mounting channels (fasteners provided).
6. To allow for ease of cleaning, caulk the external seams with NSF Approved silicone caulk. (GE SCS1009, or its equivalent). The caulk is not provided.
7. Installation instructions may not be applicable for concrete ceilings.

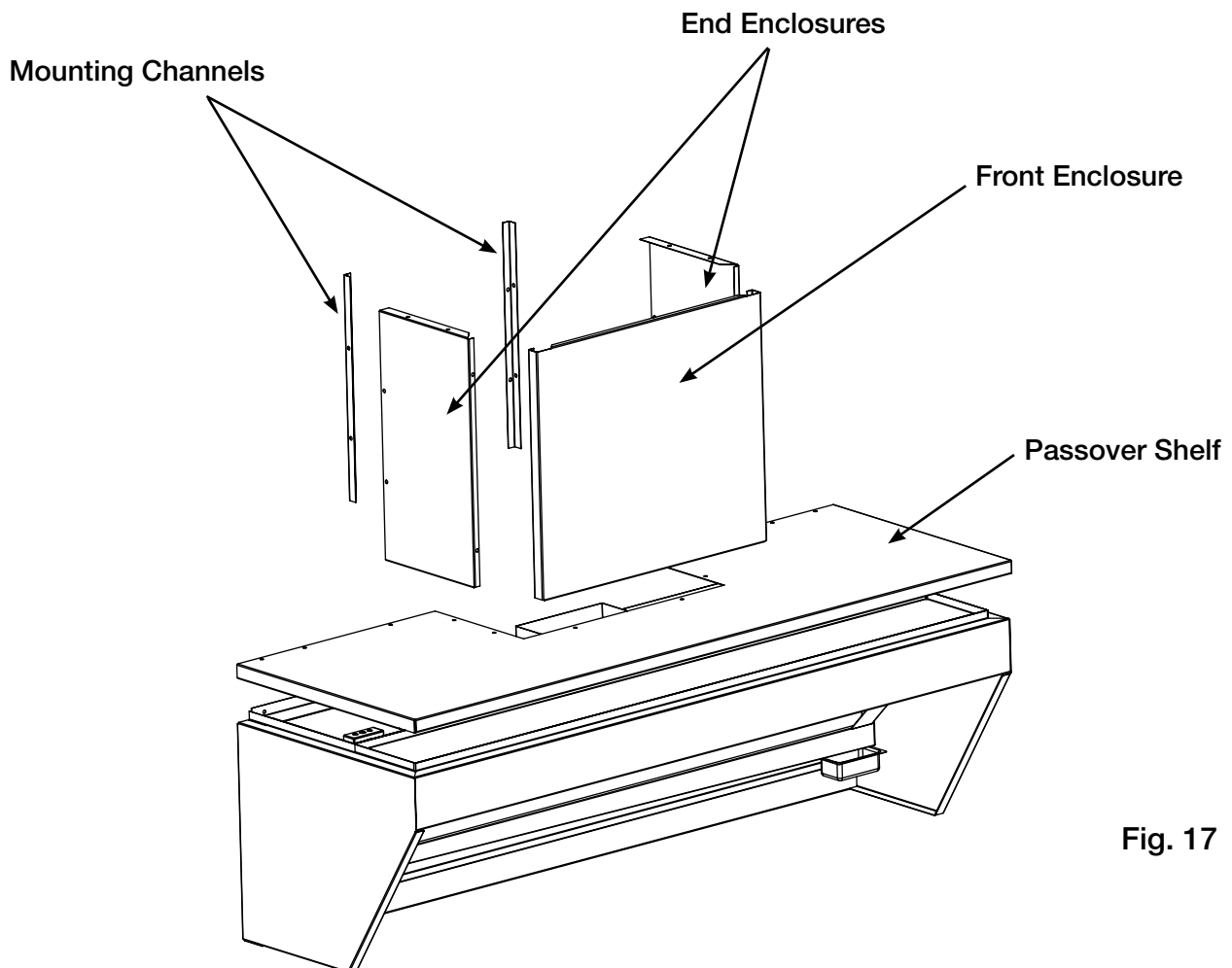


Fig. 17

Backsplash Panel Installation Instructions

1. Layout backsplash panels according to Fig. 18

Note offset in panel for overlap. If the backsplash panel length is greater than 46 in. (1168.4 mm), it will be shipped in multiple pieces. Be sure offsets match up to other panels.

2. Insulated Panels extend 1 inch from the wall (Fig. 19). Bottom edge of hood must mount tight to top of panel. Check hood mounting height before panel installation.
3. After the backsplash panel has been positioned, drill holes in the panel and fasten to the wall. (fasteners provided by others).
4. Caulk the joints between the hood and the backsplash panel with NSF Approved silicone caulk. (GE SCS1009, or its equivalent). The caulk is not provided. When multiple panels are required, caulk the joint between the backsplash panels with NSF approved silicone caulk (GE SCS1009, or its equivalent). The caulk is not provided.

FLAT BACKSPLASH PANEL

MATERIAL GAUGE – STAINLESS

LENGTH		QTY
Inches	Millimeters	
≤ 48	≤ 1219.2	1
>48 ≤ 94	>1219.2 ≤ 2387.6	2
>94 ≤ 141	>2387.6 ≤ 3581.4	3
>141 ≤ 188	>3581.4 ≤ 4775.2	4
>188 ≤ 235	>4775.2 ≤ 5969	5

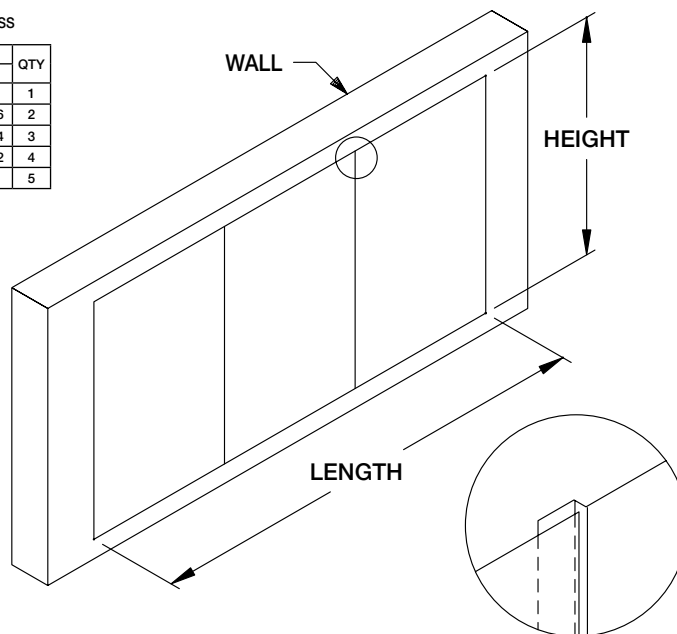


Fig. 18

NOTE: PANELS UP TO 48 IN. (1219.2 MM) WIDE SHIP IN ONE PIECE; OVER 48 IN. (1219.2 MM) IN MULTIPLE PIECES.

INSULATED BACKSPLASH PANEL

MATERIAL GAUGE – STAINLESS
INSULATION – 1 IN. (25.4 MM)

LENGTH		QTY
Inches	Millimeters	
≤ 46	≤ 1168.4	1
>46 ≤ 91	>1168.4 ≤ 2311.4	2
>91 ≤ 136	>2311.4 ≤ 3454.4	3
>136 ≤ 181	>3454.4 ≤ 4597.4	4
>181 ≤ 226	>4597.4 ≤ 5740.4	5

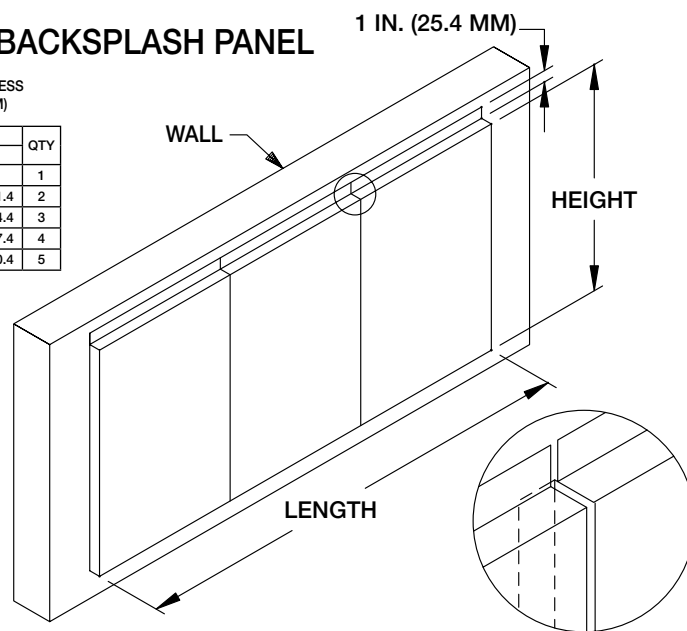


Fig. 19

NOTE: PANELS UP TO 46 IN. (1168.4 MM) WIDE SHIP IN ONE PIECE; OVER 46 IN. (1168.4 MM) IN MULTIPLE PIECES.

Duct Collar Installation

Exhaust Ducts

1. If the exhaust duct has been factory mounted, skip this section.
2. The exhaust duct must be located within the shaded region of Fig. 20. Note dimensions. Dimension Y assumes a 3 in. (76.2 mm) integral airspace on the hood back. When no 3 in. (76.2 mm) integral airspace is present, Y=0 in. (0 mm).
3. Cut out appropriate size hole to match the duct collar provided.
4. The exhaust duct connection is to be a continuous liquid-tight weld.

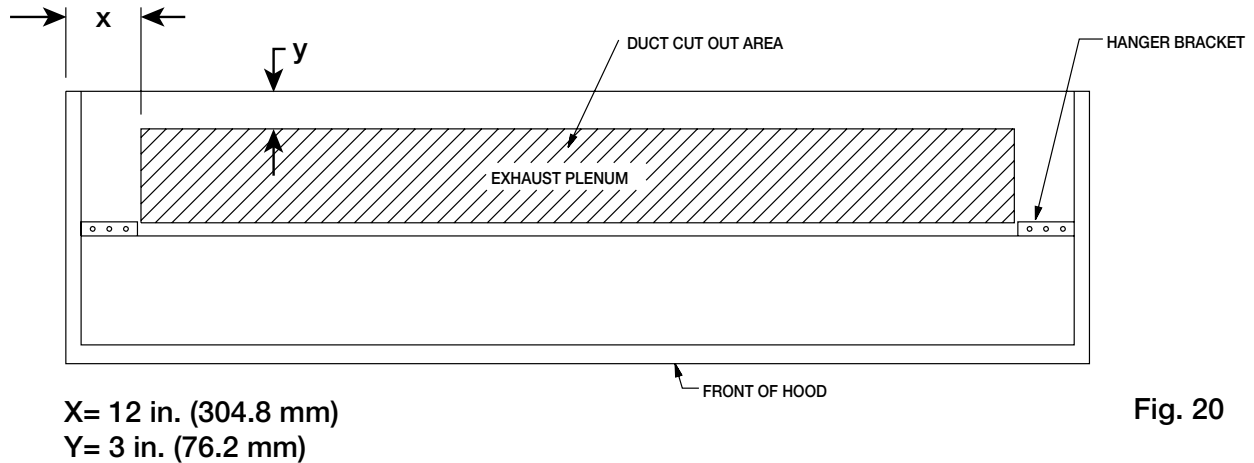


Fig. 20

Supply Ducts

Proximity hoods do not have integral supply plenums. Reference External Supply Plenums (Page 7).

Fire System Installation

The final fire system hook-up must be completed at this time. Unobstructed access is required for the fire system installer to make plumbing connections to various locations on the hood top. Do not install any enclosures until the fire system installation is complete.

Exhaust Air Balancing Baffles (EABB)

This is a guide to assist in determining if multiple hoods on one fan can be balanced to have equal static pressure. For multiple hoods on one fan to achieve their designed exhaust flow, all of the hoods must have equal static pressure at their designed exhaust flow.

The laws of physics force the static pressure for each branch of a duct system on one fan to always be equal. This will happen by the flow rate increasing in low static branches and decreasing in high static branches until the static pressure is equal in all branches.

Checking for Balance

Every hood with Exhaust Air Balancing Baffles (EABB) has a range for its static pressure. The low number in this range is given by the standard calculation for hood static. (Static that is printed with the CAPS submittal). The maximum increase above the low number can be calculated from the duct velocity at the low static, (also given on CAPS submittal). This is then added to the low number to get the highest static pressure possible with an EABB.

The maximum potential increase in static is given in the graph, or can be calculated from:

$$\text{Max. Increase} = 0.00000036 \times (\text{Duct velocity})^2$$

After the range for each hood is calculated, it should be compared to the hood with the highest static pressure. If the highest hood falls inside of the range, then the hoods can be balanced with the EABB. If it is higher than the range, the hoods cannot be balanced.

Example 1:

Hood 1: Ps = 0.58 in. wg
 Duct Velocity = 1900 FPM

Hood 2: Ps = 0.44 in. wg.
 Duct Velocity = 1800 FPM

Hood 2 has the lower Ps, at 1800 FPM the maximum increase in Ps is 1.17. The range for Hood 2 is 0.44 to 1.61. Hood 1 is less than 1.61 so these hoods can be balanced.

Example 2:

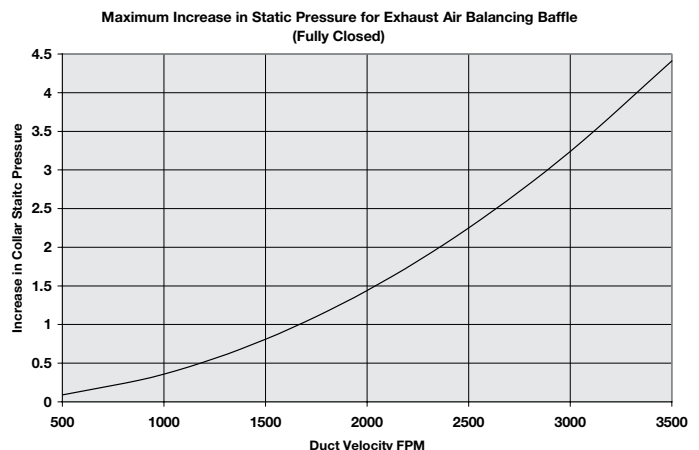
Hood 3: Ps = 2.00 in. wg
 Duct Velocity = 2000 FPM

Hood 4: Ps = 0.44 in. wg
 Duct Velocity = 1500 FPM

Hood 4 has the lower Ps, at 1500 FPM the maximum increase in Ps is .81. The range for Hood 4 is 0.44 to 1.25. Hood 3 is higher than 1.25 so these hoods cannot be balanced.

Note 1: For many systems, an EABB may not be needed on the hood that has the highest static pressure. The exception to this is if the individual ductwork has uneven static pressures.

Note 2: When sizing the fan, use the static pressure from the highest hood and sum the CFM from all the hoods.



Balancing the Kitchen Exhaust System

A. To determine the proper dining room air balance:

1. Refer to engineering drawings to determine total exhaust CFM from dining areas. (Exhaust fans, heating and air conditioning units, restrooms, etc.)
2. Determine the total CFM of make-up air supplied to dining area.
3. Subtract #1 from #2 above. If the result is a negative number, a negative pressure is present in the dining area. In this case, kitchen exhaust odors could be drawn from the kitchen to the dining area. Therefore, exhaust or supply air should be adjusted to provide a slight positive pressure in the dining area.

B. To determine proper kitchen air balance:

1. Refer to engineering drawings to determine total exhaust from the kitchen area. (Exhaust hoods, dishwasher hoods, etc.)
2. Determine total CFM of make-up air supplied to kitchen area. (Make-up air hoods, heating and air conditioning units, etc.)
3. Subtract #1 from #2 above. The result should be a negative number. If the result is a positive number, a positive pressure is present in the kitchen area. Kitchen odors could be forced into the dining area. Also, a positively balanced kitchen area can adversely affect the performance of the exhaust hood.

Caution: According to NFPA 96, Ch. 8-3 Replacement Air: Replacement air quantity shall be adequate to prevent negative pressures in the commercial cooking area(s) from exceeding 4.98 kPa (0.02 in. water column).

Testing Hood Air Volume

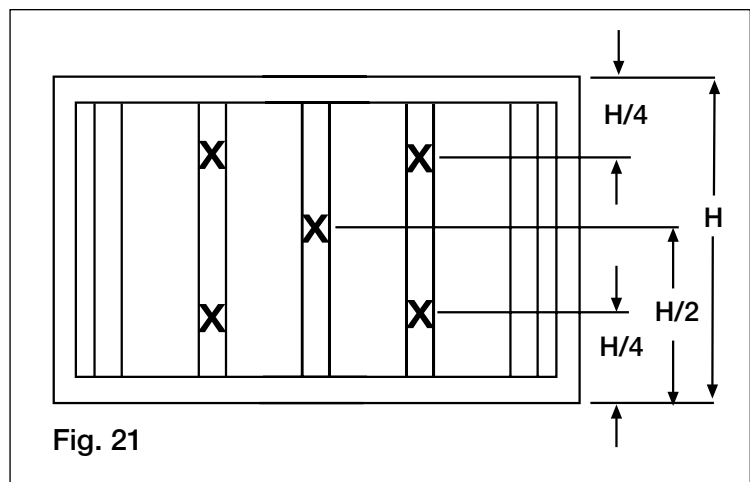
Baffle Filter Style Hoods

A. Exhaust:

With all the filters in place, determine the total hood exhaust volume with a rotating vane anemometer as follows:

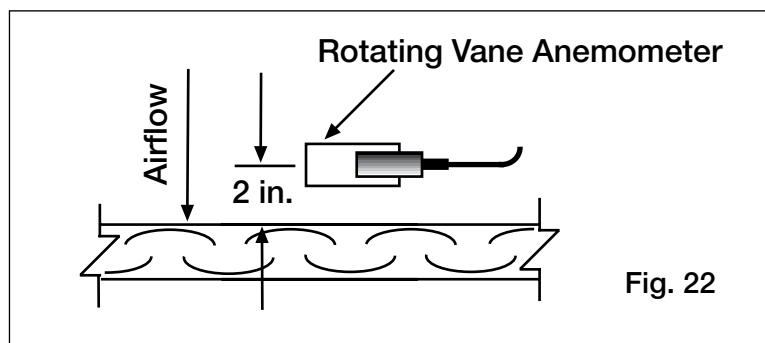
1. All cooking equipment should be on.
2. Measure the velocities

Velocity measurements should be taken at five locations per filter. These must be over a filter slot as in Fig. 21.



Measure the velocity of each location.

A digital 2.75 in. (70 mm) rotating vane anemometer or equivalent is suggested. The center of the anemometer should be held 2 in. (50 mm) from the face of the filters as shown in Fig. 22. It is helpful to make a bracket to keep the anemometer at the 2 in. (50 mm) distance and parallel to the filter. Both squareness and distance are very important for accuracy.



Calculate the average velocity for the filter.

3. Determine the filter's conversion factor from the table.
4. Calculate the filter's volume in CFM (m³/hr) by multiplying the average velocity by the conversion factor.
5. Calculate the hood's volume by repeating the process for the remaining filters and summing the individual filter volumes.

Nominal Filter Size (H x L)		Imperial Conversion Factor	Metric Conversion Factor
Inches	Millimeters		
16 x 16	400 x 400	1.63	.157
16 x 20	500 x 400	2.13	.198
20 x 16	400 x 500	1.90	.177
20 x 20	500 x 500	2.48	.230

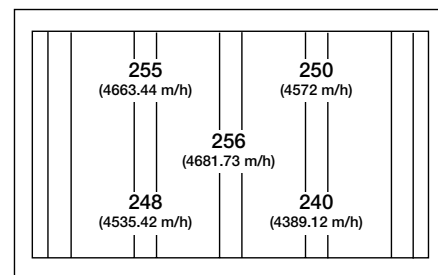
Example: Exhaust Only Hood with three 20 x 16 Filters

Measured velocities in fpm for one 20 x 16 Filter

$$\text{Average Velocity} = \frac{\text{Sum of Velocity Readings}}{\text{Number of Readings}}$$

$$\text{(Imperial)} = \frac{255 + 250 + 256 + 248 + 240}{5} = 249.8 \text{ fpm}$$

$$\text{(Metric)} = \frac{4663 + 4572 + 4681 + 4535 + 4389}{5} = 4568 \text{ m/hr}$$



For a nominal filter size of 20 x 16, the conversion factor is 1.90 Imperial (.177 Metric)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume for one filter} &= \text{Conversion Factor} \times \text{Average Velocity} \\ &= 1.90 \times 249.8 \text{ fpm} = 474.6 \text{ cfm} \\ &= .177 \times 4568 \text{ m/hr} = 809 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total hood volume} &= (\text{Filter 1 Volume}) + (\text{Filter 2 Volume}) + (\text{Filter 3 Volume}) \\ &= 474.6 + 455.4 + 470.1 = 1400.1 \text{ cfm} \\ &= 809 + 880 + 799 = 2488 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr} \end{aligned}$$

B. Supply (If Applicable):

Example for Perforated Face Supply

1. Hood set up

If the make-up air unit has a temperature control, it should be used to keep the supply air at the desired room discharge air temperature.

2. Measure Velocities

Divide the perforated face panel into a grid of equal areas, each approximately 4 in. (100 mm) square.

Measure the velocity at the center of each grid area. A digital 2.75 in. (70 mm) rotating vane anemometer or equivalent is suggested. The center of the anemometer should be held tight to the face of the panel, and parallel to the filter. Both squareness and distance are important for accuracy. Calculate the average velocity of the panel.

3. Measure the length, height, and width of the perforated face panel.

4. Calculate the perforated face panel volume in CFM by using the following formula:

$$\text{Volume} = \text{Avg. Velocity} * \text{Length (in.)} * \text{Height (in.)} * 0.005$$

$$\text{Volume} = \text{Avg. Velocity} * \text{Length (m)} * \text{Height (m)} * 0.72$$

5. Calculate the system's volume by repeating the process for the remaining panels and adding the individual panel volumes together.

Filter Readings (fpm)						
260	250	255	260	250	255	265
270	275	270	280	265	265	270
290	285	280	280	275	290	295
285	275	280	260	270	265	260

Filter Readings (m/hr)						
4755	4572	4663	4755	4572	4663	4846
4938	5029	4938	5121	4846	4846	4938
5304	5212	5121	5121	5029	5304	5395
5212	5029	5121	4755	4938	4846	4755

Example: Face Supply Hood with three 28 in. (.711 m) Perforated Panels

Measured velocities in FPM for one perforated panel

$$\text{Average Velocity} = \frac{\text{Sum of Velocity Readings}}{\text{Number of Readings}}$$

$$\text{(Imperial)} = \frac{260 + 250 + \dots + 265 + 260}{28} = \underline{270.7 \text{ fpm}}$$

$$\text{(Metric)} = \frac{4755 + 4572 + \dots + 4846 + 4755}{28} = \underline{4951 \text{ m/hr}}$$

Measure Length and Height = 28 in. (.711 m) long perforated panels x 16 in. (.406 m) high

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume for one panel} &= \text{Conversion Factor} \times \text{Average Velocity} \times \text{Length} \times \text{Height} \\ &= 0.005 \times 270.7 \text{ fpm} \times 28 \times 16 = \underline{606.4 \text{ cfm}} \\ &= 0.72 \times 4951 \text{ m/hr} \times .711 \times .406 = \underline{1029 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total system volume} &= (\text{Panel 1 Volume}) + (\text{Panel 2 Volume}) + (\text{Panel 3 Volume}) \\ &= 606.4 + 614.3 + 593.8 = \underline{1814.5 \text{ cfm}} \\ &= 1029 + 1044 + 1009 = \underline{3082 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}} \end{aligned}$$

Testing Hood Air Volume

Baffle Filters Style Hoods with the Shortridge Meter

A. Exhaust

With all the filters in place, determine the total hood exhaust volume with a shortridge meter as follows:

1. All cooking equipment should be on. If the hood has internal short circuit make-up air, it should be turned off.
2. Measuring Velocities
 - Set up the shortridge meter.
 - For 20 in. (500 mm) wide filters, position the grid as shown in Fig. 24 and 25. Average two measurements.
 - For 16 in. (400 mm) wide filters position the grid as shown in Fig. 26.
 - Take velocity readings for each filter.
3. *Calculate each filter's volumetric flow rate by summing the flow rate of each individual filter in the hood.
4. *Calculate the total hood's volumetric flow rate by summing the flow rate of each individual filter in the hood.

**Note: For best accuracy multiply the velocity of each filter by its conversion factor and sum the flow rates. Averaging the velocity measured for all filters may cause error.*

Nominal Filter Size (H x L)		Imperial Conversion Factor	Metric Conversion Factor
Inches	Millimeters		
16 x 16	400 x 400	1.66	.154
16 x 20	400 x 500	2.10	.195
20 x 16	500 x 400	1.96	.182
20 x 20	500 x 500	2.40	.223

Example: Measured velocities for 20 x 20 filter = 185 and 189 fpm

$$\text{Average Velocity} = \frac{\text{Sum of Velocity Readings}}{\text{Number of Readings}}$$

$$\text{(Imperial)} = \frac{185 + 189}{2} = 187.0 \text{ fpm}$$

$$\text{(Metric)} = \frac{3383 + 3456}{2} = 3420 \text{ m/hr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Flow rate for one filter} &= \text{Conversion Factor} \times \text{Average Velocity} \\ &= 2.40 \times 187.0 \text{ fpm} = 448.8 \text{ cfm} \\ &= .223 \times 3420 \text{ m/hr} = 763 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total hood flow rate} &= (\text{Filter 1 Flow Rate}) + \dots + (\text{Filter X Flow Rate}) \\ &= 448.8 + 457.8 + 437.5 + 444.8 = 1788.9 \text{ cfm} \\ &= 763 + 778 + 743 + 756 = 3040 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr} \end{aligned}$$

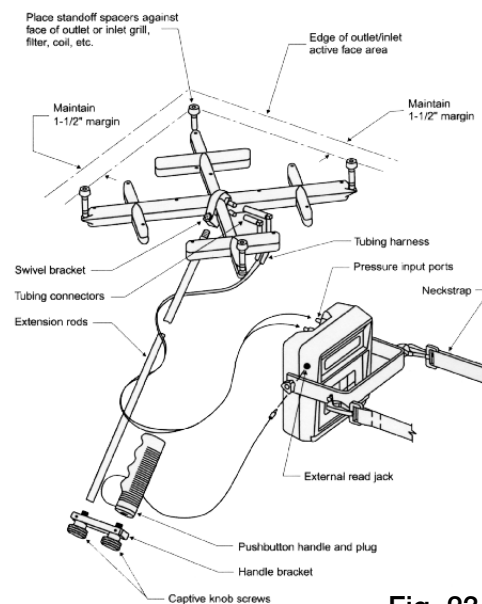


Fig. 23

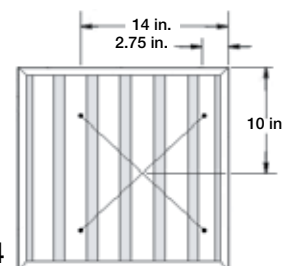


Fig. 24

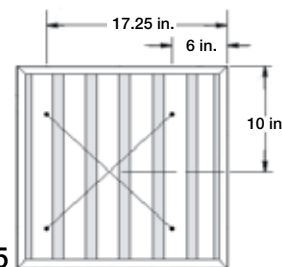


Fig. 25

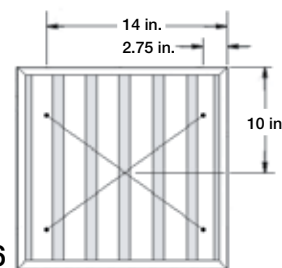


Fig. 26

High Velocity Cartridge Filters

A. Exhaust

With all the filters in place, determine the total hood exhaust volume with a rotating vane anemometer as follows:

1. All cooking equipment should be on. If the hood has internal short circuit make-up air, it should be turned off.
2. Measuring Velocities
 - Velocity measurement should be taken at three locations per filter. These must be over the inlet opening as shown in Fig. 27.
 - Measure the velocity of each location. A digital 2.75 in. (70 mm) rotating vane anemometer or its equivalent is suggested. The center of the anemometer should be held 2 in. (50 mm) from the face of the filters as in Fig. 28. It is helpful to make brackets to keep the anemometer at the 2 in. (50 mm) distance and parallel to the filter. Both squareness and distance are important for accuracy.
3. Calculate the average slot velocity.
4. Calculate the CFM per linear foot by dividing the average velocity by a conversion factor listed in the following table.
5. Calculate the hood's exhaust volume by multiplying the CFM per linear foot by the length of hood.

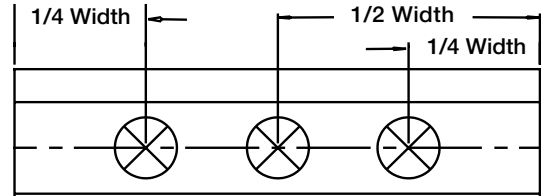


Fig. 27

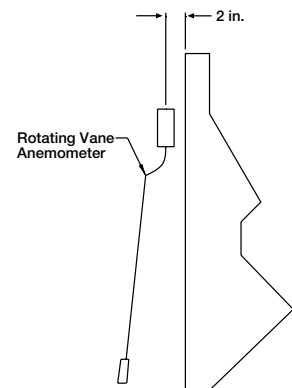


Fig. 28

Cartridge Filter Size	Imperial Conversion Factor	Metric Conversion Factor
16 in. (400 mm) high with 4 in. (100 mm) high inlet	1.63 1/ft ³	5.35 1/m ³
20 in. (500 mm) high with 4 in. (100 mm) high inlet	2.15 1/ft ³	7.05 1/m ³
16 in. (400 mm) high with 7 in. (120 mm) high inlet	1.24 1/ft ³	4.07 1/m ³
20 in. (500 mm) high with 7 in. (120 mm) high inlet	1.58 1/ft ³	5.18 1/m ³

Example:

Measure the slot velocities in fpm for a 9 ft. (2.74 m) hood with four 20 x 20 in. (500 x 500 mm) filters with standard opening, three readings per filter.

$$\text{Average slot velocity} = \frac{\text{Sum of Velocity Readings}}{\text{Number of Readings}}$$

$$\text{(Imperial)} = \frac{5330}{12} = 444.2 \text{ fpm}$$

$$\text{(Metric)} = \frac{97474}{12} = 8123 \text{ m/hr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CFM per linear foot} &= \frac{\text{Average Slot Velocity}}{\text{Conversion Factor}} \\ &= \frac{444.2 \text{ fpm}}{2.15} = 206.6 \text{ cfm/linear foot} \\ &= \frac{8123 \text{ m/hr}}{7.05} = 1152 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hood exhaust volume} &= \text{CFM/linear foot (or m}^3/\text{hr / m)} \times \text{Hood Length} \\ &= 206.6 \times 9 \text{ ft.} = 1859.4 \text{ cfm} \\ &= 1152 \times 2.74 \text{ m} = 3156 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr} \end{aligned}$$

Filter Readings (fpm)		
470	440	425
482	430	453
455	431	441
399	439	465
Filter Readings (m/hr)		
8595	8047	7772
8815	7864	8284
8321	7882	8065
7297	8028	8504

High Velocity Cartridge Filters

A. Exhaust

With all the filters in place, determine the total hood exhaust volume with a shortridge meter as follows:

1. All cooking equipment should be on. If the hood has internal short circuit make-up air, it should be turned off.

2. Measuring Velocities

- Set up the shortridge meter. Leave all holes of Velgrid open. Do NOT tape over holes that are not over openings. The conversion factor takes this into account.
- Position the grid over each filter as shown.
- Take velocity readings for each filter.

3. *Calculate each filter's volumetric flow rate by summing the flow rate of each individual filter in the hood.
4. *Calculate the total hood's volumetric flow rate by summing the flow rate of each individual filter in the hood.

**Note: For best accuracy multiply the velocity of each filter by its conversion factor and sum the flow rates. Averaging the velocity measured for all filters may cause error.*

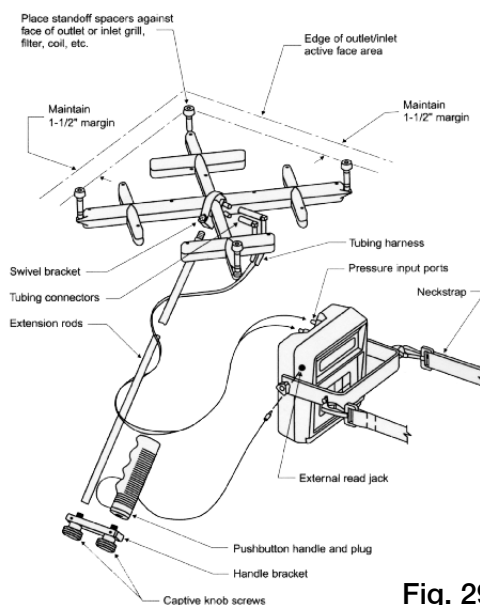


Fig. 29

Nominal Filter Size (H x L)		Imperial Conversion Factor	Metric Conversion Factor
Inches	Millimeters		
16 x 16	400 x 400	1.22 ft ²	.113 m ²
16 x 20	400 x 500	1.67 ft ²	.155 m ²
20 x 16	500 x 400	1.21 ft ²	.112 m ²
20 x 20	500 x 500	1.50 ft ²	.139 m ²

Example: Measured velocities for 20 x 20 filter = 282 fpm (5157 m/hr)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Flow rate for one filter} &= \text{Conversion Factor} \times \text{Average Velocity} \\
 \text{(Imperial)} &= 1.50 \times 282 \text{ fpm} = \underline{423.0 \text{ cfm}} \\
 \text{(Metric)} &= .139 \times 5157 \text{ m/hr} = \underline{717 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}}
 \end{aligned}$$

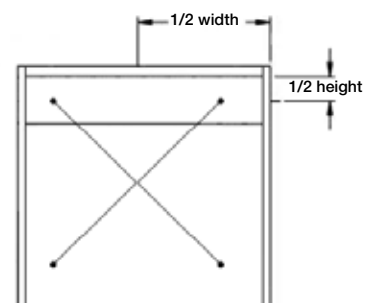


Fig. 30

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total hood flow rate} &= (\text{Filter 1 Flow Rate}) + \dots + (\text{Filter X Flow Rate}) \\
 &= 423.0 + 421.8 + 420.7 + 418.2 = \underline{1683.7 \text{ cfm}} \\
 &= 717 + 717 + 715 + 711 = \underline{2860 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Grease-X-Tractor™ High Efficiency Filters or Grease Grabber™ Multi-Filtration System

A. Exhaust

With all the filters in place, determine the total hood exhaust volume with a rotating vane anemometer as follows:

1. All cooking equipment should be off. If the hood has internal short circuit make-up air, it should be turned off.
2. Measuring Velocities
 - Measurement should be taken at six locations per filter. They must be over the inlet opening as shown in Fig. 31.
 - Measure the velocity of each location. A digital 2.75 in. (70 mm) rotating vane anemometer or its equivalent is suggested. The center of the anemometer should be held 2 in. (50 mm) from the face of the filters as in Fig. 32. It is helpful to make brackets to keep the anemometer at the 2 in. (50 mm) distance and parallel to the filter. Both squareness and distance are important for accuracy.
3. Calculate the average velocity for the filter.
4. Determine the filter's conversion factor from the table.
5. Calculate each filter's volume in CFM by multiplying the average velocity by the conversion factor.

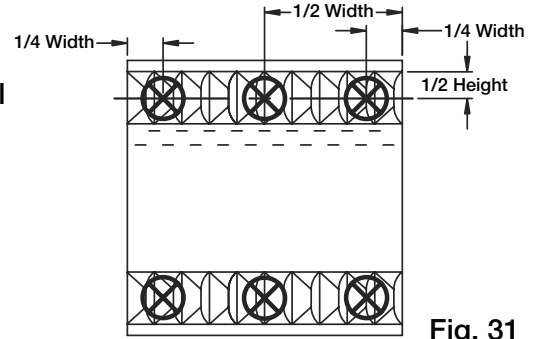


Fig. 31

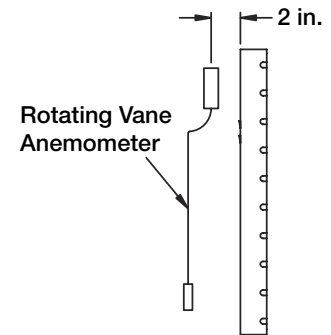


Fig. 32

Nominal Filter Size (H x L)		Imperial Conversion Factor	Metric Conversion Factor
Inches	Millimeters		
16 x 16	400 x 400	1.31 ft ²	.122 m ²
16 x 20	400 x 500	1.65 ft ²	.153 m ²
20 x 16	500 x 400	1.23 ft ²	.114 m ²
20 x 20	500 x 500	1.65 ft ²	.153 m ²

Example: (Imperial)

Hood Length = 7 feet 0 inches with four 20 x 20 filters.

Measure the velocities in fpm for each 20 x 20 filter (six readings per filter)

Filter 1	225	201	187
	210	238	197
Filter 2	228	222	226
	237	240	220
Filter 3	230	245	240
	250	223	219
Filter 4	225	265	219
	245	221	200

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Average slot velocity for Filter 1} &= \frac{\text{Sum of Velocity Readings}}{\text{Number of Readings}} \\
 &= \frac{1258}{6} = 209.7 \text{ fpm} \\
 &\text{(repeat for each filter)}
 \end{aligned}$$

For a nominal filter size of 20 x 20, the conversion factor is 1.65

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume for Filter 1} &= \text{Conversion Factor} \times \text{Average Velocity} \\
 &= 1.65 \text{ ft}^2 \times 209.7 \text{ ft./min.} \\
 &= 346.0 \text{ cfm (repeat for each filter)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Total hood volume

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Filter 1 Volume} + \text{Filter 2 Volume} + \text{Filter 3 Volume} + \text{Filter 4 Volume} \\
 &= 346.0 + 377.6 + 386.9 + 378.1 = 1488.6 \text{ cfm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example: (Metric)

Hood Length = 2.13 meters, with four 500 x 500 mm filters.

Measure the velocities in m/hr for each 500 x 500 mm filter (six readings per filter)

Filter 1	4114.80	3675.88	3419.86
	3840.48	4352.54	3602.74
Filter 2	4169.66	4059.94	4133.08
	4334.26	4389.21	4023.36
Filter 3	4420.12	4480.56	4389.12
	4572.00	4078.22	4005.07
Filter 4	4114.80	4846.52	4005.07
	4480.56	4041.65	3657.60

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Average slot velocity for Filter 1} &= \frac{\text{Sum of Velocity Readings}}{\text{Number of Readings}} \\
 &= \frac{23006}{6} = 3834 \text{ m/hr} \\
 &\text{(repeat for each filter)}
 \end{aligned}$$

For a nominal filter size of 500 x 500, the conversion factor is .153

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume for Filter 1} &= \text{Conversion Factor} \times \text{Average Velocity} \\
 &= .153 \text{ m}^2 \times 3834 \text{ m/hr} \\
 &= 586.7 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr (repeat for each filter)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Total hood volume

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Filter 1 Volume} + \text{Filter 2 Volume} + \text{Filter 3 Volume} + \text{Filter 4 Volume} \\
 &= 587 + 642 + 657 + 642 = 2528 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}
 \end{aligned}$$

Grease-X-Tractor™ High Efficiency Filters or Grease Grabber™ Multi-Filtration System

A. Exhaust

With all the filters in place, determine the total hood exhaust volume with a shortridge meter as follows:

1. All cooking equipment should be on. If the hood has internal short circuit make-up air, it should be turned off.
2. Measuring Velocities
 - Set up the shortridge meter. Leave all holes of Velgrid open. Do NOT tape over holes that are not over openings. The conversion factor takes this into account.
 - For 20 in. (500 mm) high filters, position the grid as shown in Fig. 34 and 35. Average the two measurements.
 - For 16 in. (400 mm) high filters position the grid as shown in Fig. 36.
 - For 20 in. (500 mm) wide filters, position the grid over the left and right side of the filter. Average the two measurements.
 - Take velocity readings for each filter.
3. *Calculate each filter's volumetric flow rate by summing the flow rate of each individual filter in the hood.
4. *Calculate the total hood's volumetric flow rate by summing the flow rate of each individual filter in the hood.

**Note: For best accuracy multiply the velocity of each filter by its conversion factor and sum the flow rates. Averaging the velocity measured for all filters may cause error.*

Nominal Filter Size (H x L)		Imperial Conversion Factor	Metric Conversion Factor
Inches	Millimeters		
16 x 16	400 x 400	1.53 ft ²	.142 m ²
16 x 20	400 x 500	2.00 ft ²	.185 m ²
20 x 16	500 x 400	2.25 ft ²	.209 m ²
20 x 20	500 x 500	3.00 ft ²	.279 m ²

Example:

Measured velocities for 20 x 20 in. (500 x 500 mm) filter.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Average slot velocity} &= \frac{\text{Sum of Velocity Readings}}{\text{Number of Readings}} \\
 (\text{Imperial}) &= \frac{198 + 205}{2} = 201.5 \text{ fpm} \\
 (\text{Metric}) &= \frac{3021 + 3749}{2} = 3385 \text{ m/hr}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Flow rate for one filter} &= \text{Conversion Factor} \times \text{Average Velocity} \\
 &= 3.0 \times 201.5 \text{ fpm} = 604.5 \text{ cfm} \\
 &= .279 \times 3385 \text{ m/hr} = 944 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total hood flow rate} &= \text{Filter 1 Flow Rate} + \dots + \text{Filter X Flow Rate} \\
 &= 604.5 + 600.3 + 592.4 + 613.3 = 2410.5 \text{ cfm} \\
 &= 944 + 1020 + 1006 + 1042 = 4012 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}
 \end{aligned}$$

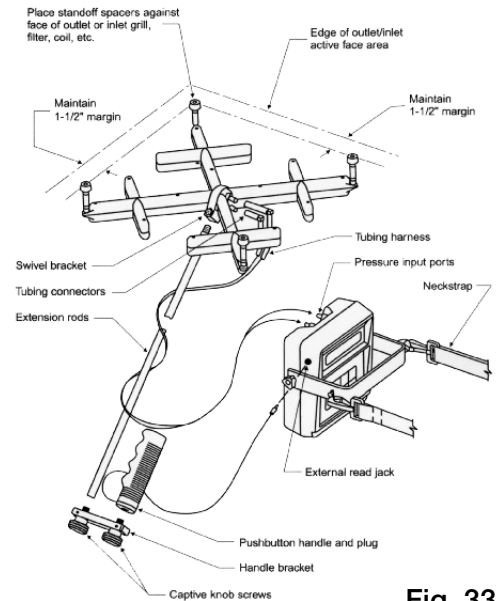


Fig. 33

Fig. 34

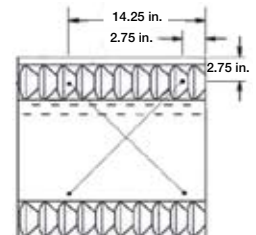


Fig. 35

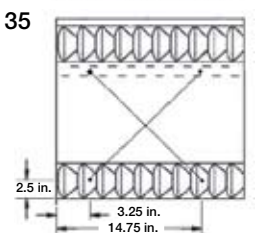
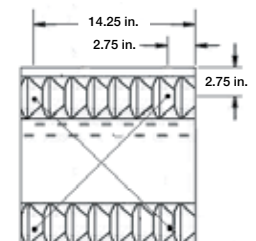


Fig. 36



Amerex Wiring Plan View

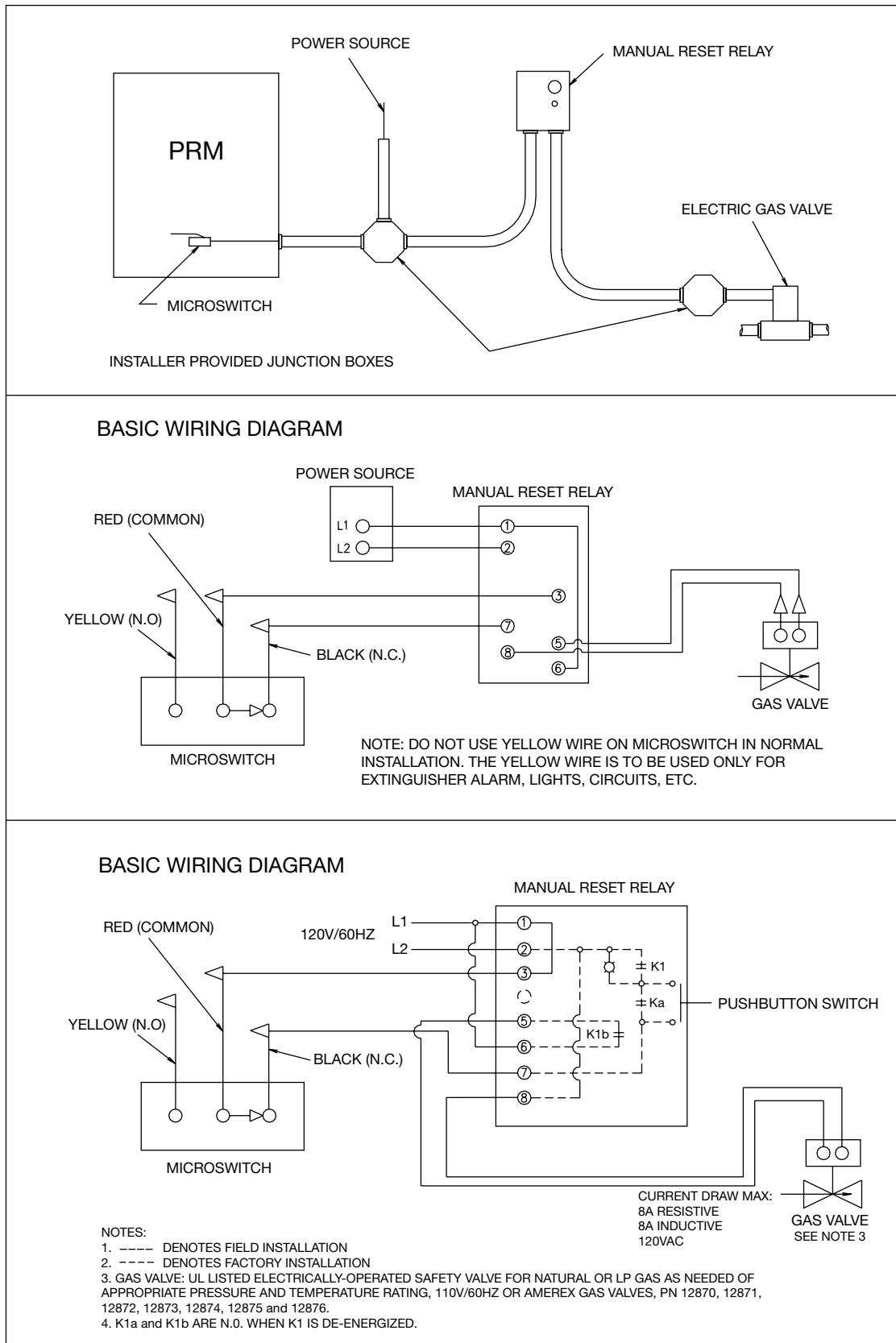
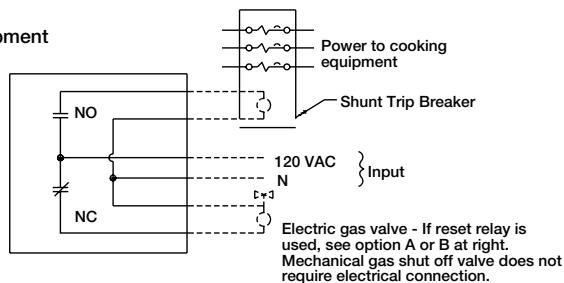


Fig. 37

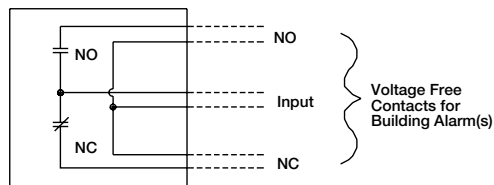
Ansul Wiring Plan View

2 Snap-Action Switches provided by Accurex may be wired as shown. Four typical examples shown

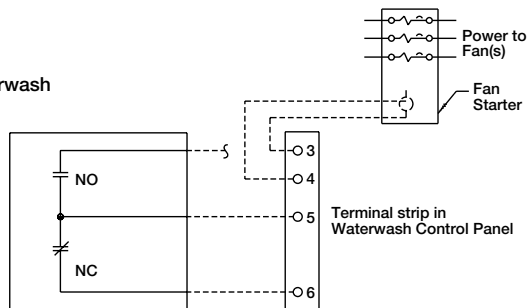
Equipment



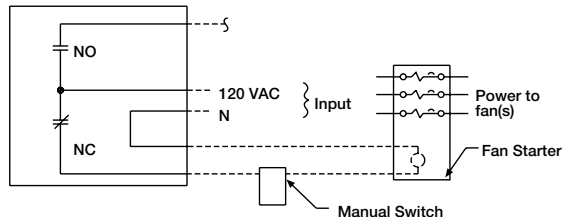
Alarms



Waterwash



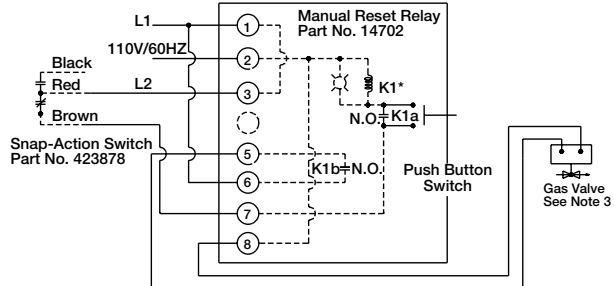
Fans



If prohibited by local codes, do not shut down exhaust fans with this method of wiring.

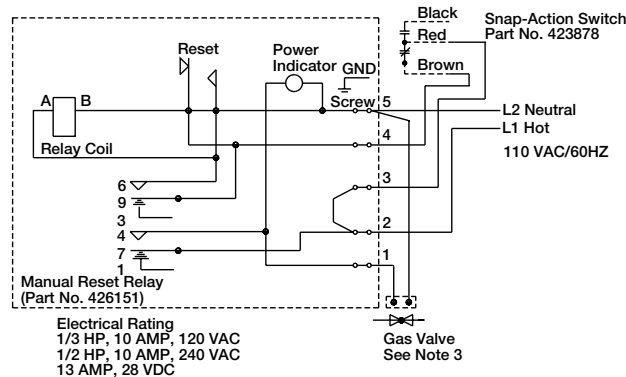
Option A Relay Part No. 14702

* K1a and K1b are N.O. when K1 is de-energized



Option B Relay Part No. 426151

Ansul Snap-Action Switch (Switch contacts shown with Ansul Automan in the cocked position)



Note:

1. ——— Denotes field installation.
2. - - - - - Denotes factory installation.
3. Gas Valves: "UL Listed electrically-operated safety valve for natural or LP gas as needed of appropriate pressure and temperature rating, 110V/60HZ" or Ansul gas valves.
4. Do not use black wire on snap-action switch in normal installation. Black wire may only be used for extraneous alarm, light circuits, etc.

Fig. 38

Overall Wiring Plan View

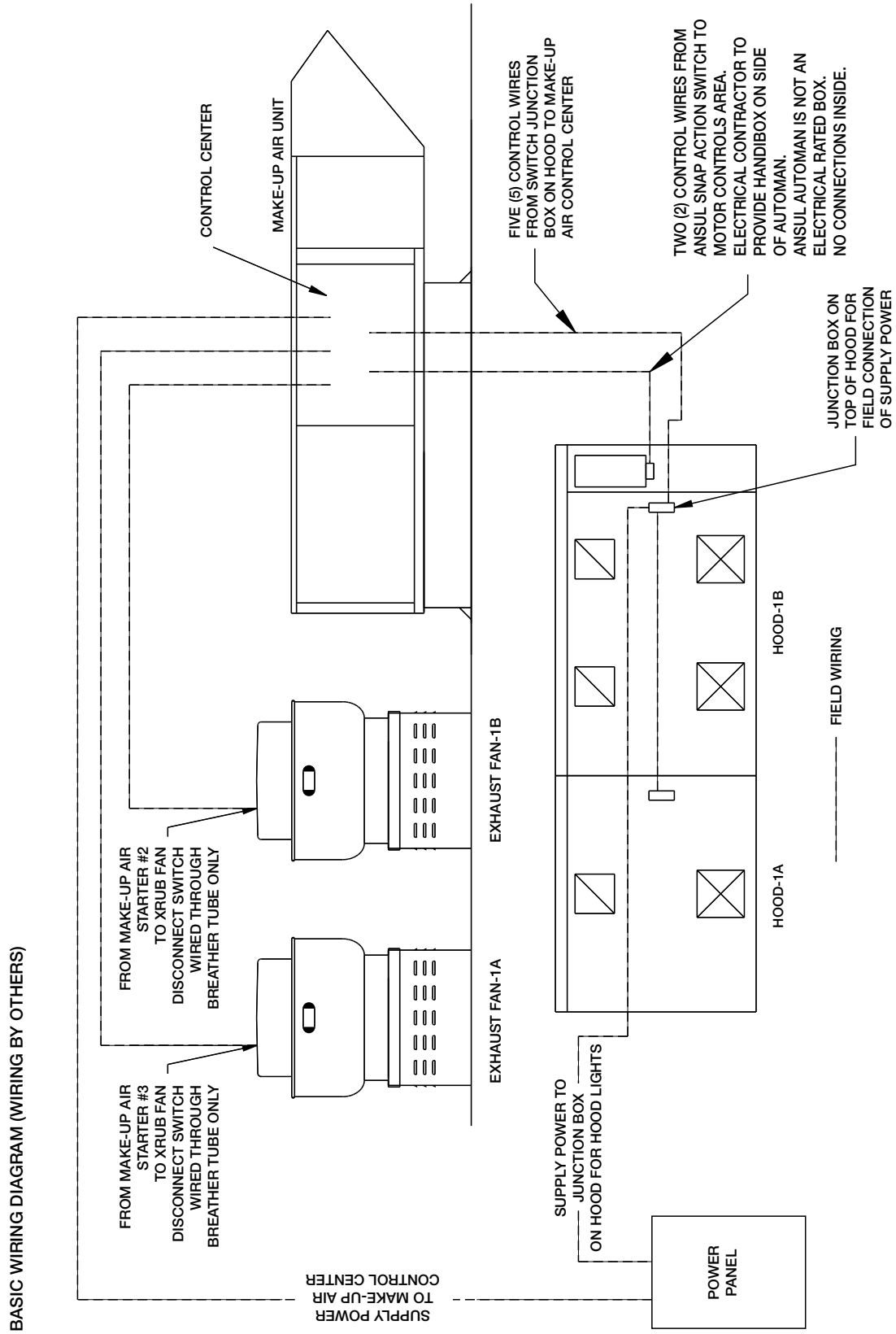


Fig. 39

Wiring for Switch Panels

The diagrams below show a typical hood switch panel remote mounted. For hood mounted switches refer to the wiring connection decal on the cover of the junction box on the hood top.

The diagram below shows how to wire the exhaust and supply fans with a control panel to a fire suppression contact (FSC1). When wired properly, the supply fan will be turned off if the fire system is activated and allow the exhaust fan to continue to operate.

The fire suppression contact (FSC1) is provided as part of the fire suppression system and is normally mounted in the fire system control box.

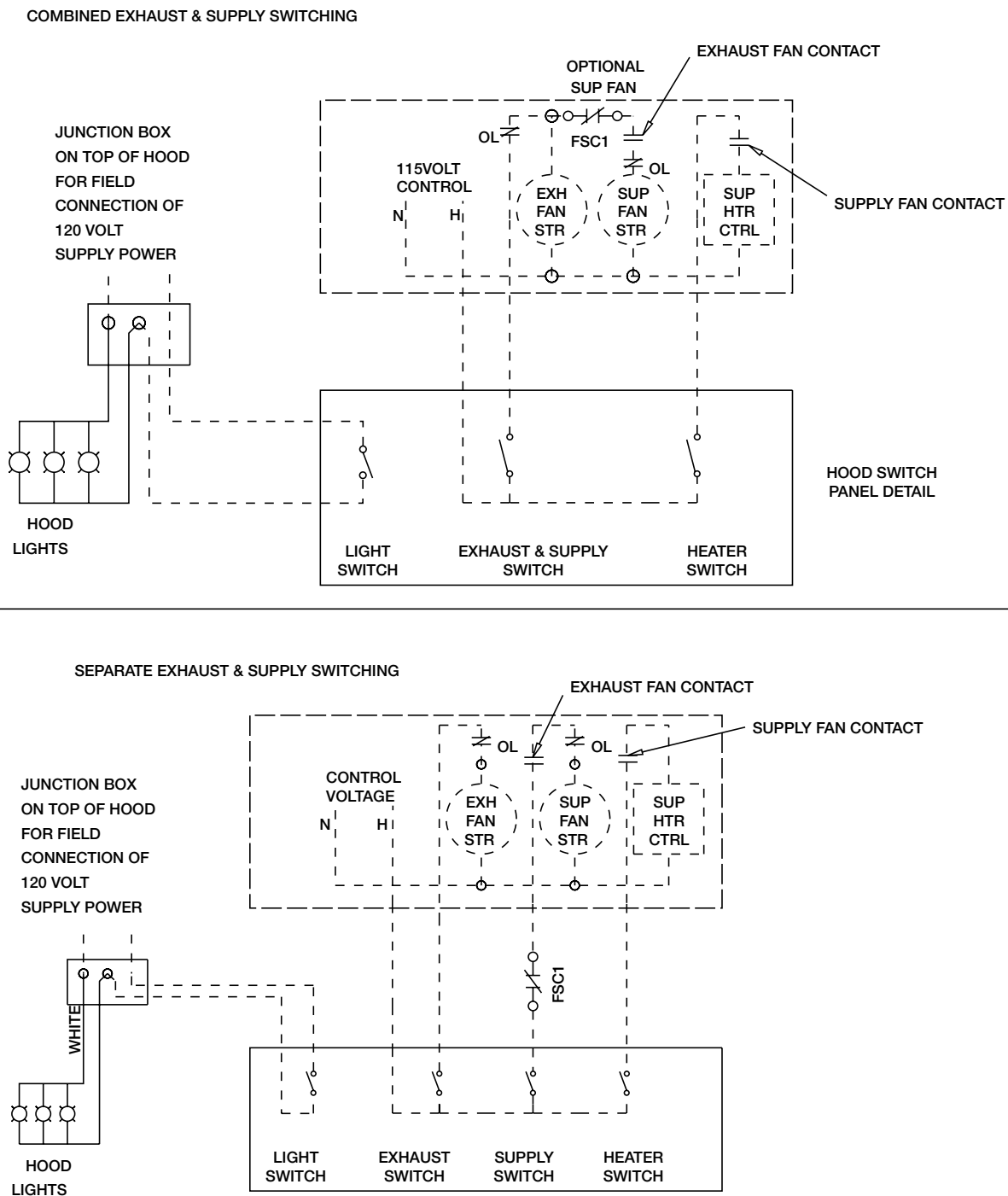


Fig. 40

Maintenance

Daily Maintenance

1. Wipe grease from exposed metal surfaces on the hood interior using a clean, dry cloth.
2. Visually inspect the filters for grease accumulation. Wash as needed.
3. Remove grease cup, empty contents, and replace cup.

Weekly Maintenance

1. Remove the grease filters and wash in dishwasher or pot sink.
Note: Filters installed over heavy grease producing equipment may require more frequent cleaning.
2. Before replacing filters, clean the interior plenum surfaces of any residual grease accumulations.

Periodic Maintenance

Stainless steel hood exterior surfaces should be cleaned with a mild detergent and then polished with a good grade stainless steel polish to preserve the original luster.

Note: Never use abrasive cleaners or chemicals on hood surfaces. Never use chlorine based cleaners or iron wool pads to clean the hood. They may scratch or mar the material and promote corrosion. Always rub with the grain of the stainless.

Grease Grabber™ Multi-Stage Filtration System

For use in Model XG__ Canopy Hoods Only

Installation

Note: Never install the Second Stage filter in the front filter channel. The Second Stage filter must be installed behind a UL Classified Grease-X-Tractor™ primary filter Model HE or XX.

1. Slide the top edge of the Second Stage filter into the top rear filter channel; Fig. 41.
2. Lifting the lower edge of the filter past the grease trough, continue to push the top of the filter into the channel.
3. When the filter is even with the bottom rear filter channel, set the filter into the channel; Fig. 42.
4. Slide the filter to one end of the hood and repeat until all the filters are installed. Make sure the filters are placed tightly together with no visible gaps.
5. Latch filters together by connecting hooks to handle on next filter; Fig. 43.
6. Install the Grease-X-Tractor™ primary filters in the same manner using the front filter channel.

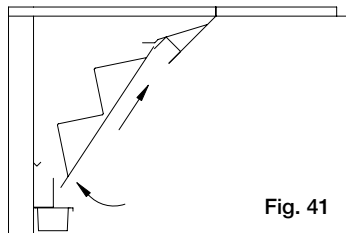


Fig. 41

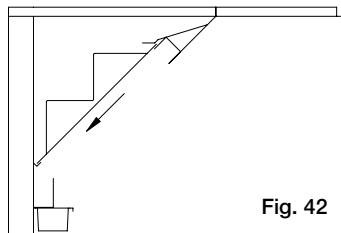


Fig. 42

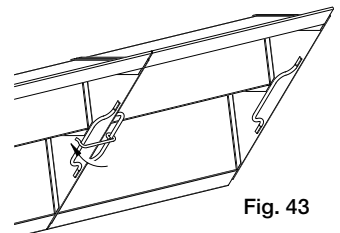


Fig. 43

Grease Grabber™ Filter Cleaning

Step 1 Remove the front XX filters: (1A) Remove middle filters first, (1B) slide ends toward middle and remove.



1A

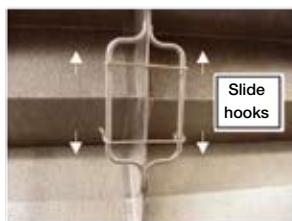


1B



1C

Step 2 Release the hooks that hold the filters together. Slide the top hook upward and the bottom hook downward until the hook releases. Do this to all filters.



2A

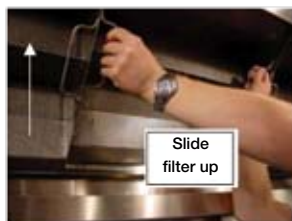


2B



2C

Step 3 Remove the XG filters, starting in the middle of the hood: (3A) Grab the handles on either side and lift the filter up, (3B) Pull the bottom of the filter toward yourself, (3C) Lower the filter out of the hood. Repeat this process for each filter. The filters that are on the ends will have to be slid toward the middle and then lifted out.



3A



3B



3C

Step 4 Frequent Maintenance:

Note: Required washing frequency is dependent on type of cooking and quantity of food cooked.

- Remove filters from hood and place each filter in a whirlpool sink or dishwasher.
- If using a whirlpool sink, cycle for 10 minutes. Use standard dishwash soap. (4A)
- If using a dishwasher, cycle it three times to ensure all grease is removed. (4B)
- If using standard sink, cover with hot water and degreaser and soak for two hours. Rinse after soaking.

Note: For hoods with large quantities of filters, it is acceptable to wash 3 to 4 filters each day, cycling all of the filters in three days.

Note: The beads will discolor. Standard cooking will turn the beads yellow in color. Open flame cooking will cause the beads to blacken. Neither affects the performance of the filters.

Periodic Inspection:

- Each filter may be soaked in hot soapy water for two hours once a month prior to washing if grease build-up is found.
- Inspect the filters by holding it up to a light. Light shining through more than six holes in a group indicates filter damage.
- For filter replacement, call 1-800-337-7400



4A



4B

Step 5 Replace XG filters in hood. Do Step 3 in reverse order. (3C, then 3B, then 3A)

Step 6 Latch filters together by connecting the hooks to the handle on the next filter. Slide hook on from the top and bottom of the handle. Do not try to snap the hooks into place. Do Step 2 in reverse.

Step 7 Replace the front XX filters. Do Step 1 in reverse. Be sure to install filters in the ends of the hood first, then install the filters in the middle of the hood (1B, then 1A)

Caution: To prevent damage to filter media, do not wash second stage filters in detergents that contain hydroxides such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide.

Filter Washing Frequency Guide

NOTE: Standard cooking will turn the beads yellow in color. Open flame cooking will cause the beads to blacken. Neither affects the performance of the beads.

Caution: To prevent damage to filter media, do not wash second stage filters in detergents that contain hydroxides such as sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide.

Preference	Washing Equipment		Cooking Equipment	Chemical	Frequency Required	Time or Cycles	Baffle Filter or Grease-X-Tractor™ Wash Frequency
	Type	Temp					
1 Best	Commercial Grade Dish Washer	180° F Min	Griddle	Dish Washer Detergent	Every 3 days	2 Cycles	Every 3 days 2 Cycles
			Fryer		Weekly	2 Cycles	Twice a week 1 Cycle
			Charbroiler		Daily	2 Cycles	Daily 2 Cycles
			Wok		Daily	2 Cycles	Daily 2 Cycles
2	Low Temp. Dish Washer (Chemical Sanitizer)	140° F	Griddle	Dish Washer Detergent	Every 3 days	3 Cycles	Every 3 days 2 Cycles
			Fryer		Weekly	3 Cycles	Twice a week 2 Cycles
			Charbroiler		Daily	4 Cycles	Daily 2 Cycles
			Wok		Daily	4 Cycles	Daily 2 Cycles
3	Power Wash Sink (Whirlpool) with Heater	180° F Min	Griddle	Pot & Pan Detergent	Every 3 days	10 Minutes	Every 3 days 5 minutes
			Fryer		Weekly	10 Minutes	Twice a week 5 minutes
			Charbroiler		Daily	15 Minutes	Daily 5 minutes
			Wok		Daily	15 Minutes	Daily 5 minutes
4	Power Wash Sink (Whirlpool) no Heater	140° F	Griddle	Pot & Pan Detergent	Every 3 days	15 Minutes	Daily 5 minutes
			Fryer		Weekly	15 Minutes	Twice a week 5 minutes
			Charbroiler		Daily	25 Minutes	Daily 10 minutes
			Wok		Daily	25 Minutes	Daily 10 minutes
5	Pot Sink with Heater (rinse with sprayer after soaking)	180° F	Griddle	Pot & Pan Detergent and/or Degreaser	Every 2 days	1 Hour	Daily Soak 10 min., then scrub with scour pad and bottle brush
			Fryer		Every 2 days	1 Hour	Daily Soak 5 min., then scrub with scour pad and bottle brush
			Charbroiler		Daily	2 Hours	Daily Soak 10 min., then scrub with scour pad and bottle brush
			Wok		Daily	2 Hours	
6 Worst	Pot Sink no Heater (rinse with sprayer after soaking)	140° F	Griddle	Commercial Grade Kitchen Degreaser	Daily	2 Hours Change hot water every 30 minutes	Daily Soak 10 minutes then scrub with scour pad & bottle brush
			Fryer		Every 2 days	2 Hours Change hot water every 30 minutes	
			Charbroiler		Not Recommended		
			Wok		Not Recommended		

Troubleshooting

Problem: Exhaust fan is not operating or is not operating at design levels.

Is the fan receiving power?	Replace fuses, reset circuit breakers, check disconnect.
Is the belt loose or broken?	Replace or tighten belt.
Is the fan rotating in correct direction?	Have the electrician correctly wire the fan.
Is the make-up air operating?	Problems with make-up air may interfere with the exhaust fan - check the manufacturers installation manual.
Does the airflow need to be increased?	Adjust or replace pulleys to increase fan RPM, install a larger motor.
Does the fan vibrate?	Clean the fan wheel/blade, replace fan wheel if damaged, check for loose bolts, check for broken or damaged components, check for rags and other foreign objects.

Problem: Hood is full of smoke. There is smoke coming out of the edges of the hood.

Is the fan operating at design levels?	See exhaust fan troubleshooting section.
Is the fan correctly sized?	Refer to test and balance report, design specifications and fan curves; have an electrician check the motor amperage; try removing the filter temporarily to see if capture improves. (Make sure to replace filter to prevent risk of fire!); switch to different filters with lower static pressure.
Are the filters in good condition?	Clean filters, replace damaged filters, properly position filters.
Is there sufficient make-up air? <i>(Kitchen should be in a slight negative but not excessive. Check to see if there is a strong draft through an open door).</i>	Check make-up air unit, increase make-up air, make-up air should be evenly distributed throughout the kitchen.
Does the current cooking equipment match the original design?	Adjust or replace fan to match the cooking equipment load.
Are there multiple hoods on one fan?	One hood may be over exhausting and the other hood not drawing enough. Restrict second hood to help problem hood.
Are there closed dampers in the duct?	Open dampers.
Is the ductwork complex or too small?	Change to a higher static fan, modify the ductwork.
Is the ductwork obstructed?	Clear obstruction.
Is this a short circuit hood?	Turn off or reduce the amount of air supplied to short circuit.

Problem: Smoke blows away before reaching the bottom of the hood.

Are there cooling fans directed at the hood or cooking equipment?	Turn off or redirect fans.
Are there ceiling diffusers directing air at the hood?	Move diffusers to more neutral area or replace with a diffuser that directs air away from the hood.
Are there open windows or doors?	Close windows and doors.
Are there cross drafts or other drafts in the kitchen?	Find source of the draft and eliminate, add side skirts to hood (test with cardboard – use stainless for permanent side skirts); increase the amount of overhang on the spillage side; add a 6 in. lip around the base of the hood (test with cardboard – use stainless for permanent side skirts); make-up air should be spread out evenly through the kitchen.
Is the hood near a main walkway?	Add side skirts to hood (test with cardboard first); increase the amount of overhang on spillage side.

Troubleshooting

Problem: Smoke blows away before reaching the bottom of the hood.

Are there pass-thru windows near the hood?	Adjust amount and locations of make-up air to eliminate drafts through the pass-thru windows.
Is this an air curtain hood?	Turn off or reduce the amount of make-up air.
Is the make-up air part of the hood or an attached plenum?	Try turning off or reducing the amount of make-up air; block off portions of the supply to direct air away from the problem area (test with cardboard).

Problem: Pilot lights are being blown out or cooking equipment is being cooled by make-up air.

Are there drafts from make-up air?	Try turning off or reducing the amount of make-up air; block off portions of the supply to direct air away from the problem area (test with cardboard first); remove any obstructions in front of supply that directs air toward cooking equipment.
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Problem: Cold air can be felt by the cook at the hood.

Is this a short circuit hood?	Turn off or reduce the amount of air supplied to short circuit.
Is this an air curtain hood?	Turn off or reduce the amount of air supplied to the air curtain; heat the supply air.
Is the make-up air part of the hood or an attached plenum?	Try turning off or reducing the amount of make-up air; heat the supply air.

Problem: The kitchen gets hot.

Is the hood capturing?	Hood is not drawing enough air, see sections above on fan performance and hood capture.
Is this an air curtain hood?	Turn off or reduce the amount of air supplied to the air curtain.
Is the make-up air part of the hood or an attached plenum?	Try turning off or reducing the amount of make-up air; cool the supply air.

Problem: Cooking odors in the dining area.

Is the hood capturing?	Hood is not drawing enough air, see sections above on fan performance and hood capture.
Is there a draft through doors between the kitchen and dining area?	Decrease make-up air in the kitchen; increase exhaust air through hood.

Problem: Grease is running off the hood.

Is there grease on top of the hood?	Exhaust duct is not correctly welded.
Is the caulk missing or damaged?	Clean problem area and re-caulk.
Is the grease cup inserted properly?	Put grease cup back in place.

Problem: Hood is noisy.

Is the fan running in the correct direction?	See exhaust fan troubleshooting section.
Are the filters in place?	Replace missing filters.
Is the hood over exhausting?	Slow down fan (see exhaust fan troubleshooting section)

Before calling your manufacturers representative to report a problem, have the following information available:

1. Review / summary of troubleshooting section in installation operation manual.
2. Hood model and serial number.
3. Current cooking equipment line-up.
4. Size of hood (length, width and height).
5. Island or wall configuration.
6. Multiple hoods on one fan.
7. Nature of spillage (one end; all around the edges).
8. Does the smoke make it to the hood?
9. Height hood is mounted above finished floor.
10. How make-up air is brought into the kitchen (hood, ceiling diffusers, separate plenum).
11. Is exhaust system controlled by a variable volume system?
12. Is the fan noisy?

REPLACEMENT PARTS	
ACCUREX PART NUMBER	FILTER DESCRIPTION (HEIGHT x WIDTH x DEPTH)
457627	16X16 SS Baffle Filters
457629	16x20 SS Baffle Filters
851656	16x16 High Velocity Cartridge Filters
851657	16x20 High Velocity Cartridge Filters
851709	16x16 Grease-X-Tractor™ Filters
851710	16x20 Grease-X-Tractor™ Filters
852388	16x16 Grease Grabber™ Filters
852389	16x20 Grease Grabber™ Filters
850551	Lights Only
851776	Fans Only
851777	Lights and Fan (2 switches)
851778	Fan and Heat (2 switches)
851779	Exhaust and Supply Fan (2 switches)
851780	Light, Fan and Heat (3 switches)
851781	Light, Exhaust, Supply separate switch (3 switches)
851782	Exhaust, Supply, and Heat separate switch (3 switches)
851783	Light, Exhaust, Supply, Heat separate switch (4 switches)
851784	Fan and Temper (3 positions) (2 switches)
851510	Light, Fan and Temper (3 positions) (3 switches)
851511	Exhaust, Supply, and Temper (3 positions) (3 switches)
851512	Light, Exhaust, Supply and Temper (3 positions) (4 switches)
851618	Automatic Fire Damper Test Switch
451131	Grease Cup
470674	Replacement Filters Handles

Maintenance Log

Date _____ Time _____ AM/PM

Notes: _____

Date _____ Time _____ AM/PM

Notes: _____

Date _____ Time _____ AM/PM

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Date _____ Time _____ AM/PM

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Date _____ Time _____ AM/PM

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Date _____ Time _____ AM/PM

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WARRANTY

Accurex warrants this equipment to be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of one year from the date of purchase. Any units or parts which prove to be defective during the warranty period will be replaced at our option when returned to our factory, transportation prepaid. Motors are warranted by the motor manufacturer for a period of one year. Should motors furnished by Accurex prove defective during this period, they should be returned to the nearest authorized motor service station. Accurex will not be responsible for any removal or installation costs.

As a result of our commitment to continuous improvement, Accurex reserves the right to change specifications without notice.

